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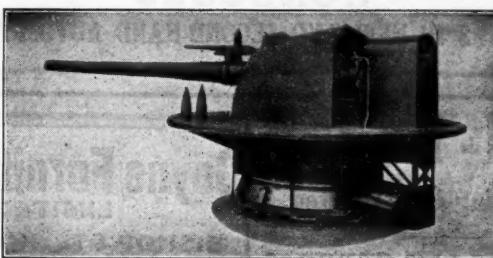
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, except that the 165th Company of Coast Artillery changes station from Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y.

THE NAVY.Corrected up to Aug. 10. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.**ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flag-ship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

YANKEE (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fecheler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fecheler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Du Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burge. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Dusell. At Cap Haitien, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. George L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean, Commander.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). (Flag-boat.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Newport, R.I.

FANNING (destroyer) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At Newport, R.I.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At Newport, R.I.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Newport, R.I.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At Newport, R.I.

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AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander. Send mail for vessels of this division, except Benham, to

Newport, R.I.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Newport, R.I.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Rose-

bank, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MCDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At Newport, R.I.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Newport, R.I.

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Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

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Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division, except Reid and Lamson, to Boston, Mass.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Claude B. Mayo. Sailed Aug. 9 from Key West, Fla., for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Boston, Mass.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. Sailed Aug. 9 from New York city for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Boston, Mass.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Boston, Mass.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At Newport, R.I.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Newport, R.I.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At Newport, R.I.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Newport, R.I.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Newport, R.I.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Newport, R.I.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PRAIRIE (tender), 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Harold S. Burdick. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

(Continued on page 1806.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The holding up of American ocean commerce by Great Britain, which has been the subject of so much diplomatic correspondence and which seems as far from satisfactory adjustment to-day as months ago, when this Government filed its protest with Great Britain against the Orders in Council, has an intimate relation to the future of the United States Navy that should not be lost upon the friends of that service. One of the greatest weaknesses of our sea-fighting force is in auxiliaries, and one of the strongest arguments advanced for legislation that would restore the American merchant marine to the oceans of the world is that it would add strength to the Navy by giving it a large supply of ships to draw upon for auxiliaries in time of war. The extensive development of the British merchant marine, which gives England practically an unlimited supply of auxiliaries, has often been held up as one of the most important phases of British naval strength. The present war at its beginning was considered by some American maritime prophets to afford the opportunity by which the United States could profit to build up its merchant marine and at the end of the conflict find itself in a position of maritime strength which would enable it to back up its Navy with a very comfortable list of auxiliaries. But such a vision has turned out thus far to be an idle dream. The smothering of American shipments by British interference through an extension of the law of blockade has nullified every effort to expand our merchant marine, and the prospect now seems to be that the close of the war will see American commercial shipping, which has been practically non-existent for years, in no better condition than at the start of hostilities.

It will thus be seen that the stoppage of American shipments by Great Britain is effecting two results which cannot be viewed wholly with feelings of dissatisfaction by the British people. One is the cutting off of trade with Germany and the other the keeping down of American merchant marine expansion. Which of these two is dearer to the British heart it is not our purpose to say. However, we do recall that the merchant shipping of the United States was driven off the seas during our Civil War largely through the activity of Confederate privateers fitted out in British ports. The end of the Civil War thus saw the British in command of the ocean-carrying trade of the world. It would manifestly be disagreeable to British shipping interests to see the United States now take advantage of the war to issue from it as an ocean-carrying rival of Great Britain. With favorable legislation such a thing might be far more than a possibility or probability, but at the rate with which our cargoes are being impounded by the British there is little hope that the finish of this war will see us any stronger as a maritime country than we have been at any time during the last forty years or more.

This policy of Great Britain therefore is seen to be at once a throttling of German trade activities and of the efforts of the United States to obtain a larger share of ocean commerce. While it is true that their great navy enables the British to carry on their ocean business without dangerous hindrance, still the United States is face to face with the best opportunity it has had for half a century to get back from the sea some of the wealth of which it was deprived by the British-nurtured privateers of the Confederacy. By being kept from making use of this chance, the United States is doomed to struggle along with a Navy devoid of a merchant

marine backing, a condition that cannot please our naval experts. Thus do the British Orders in Council strike a blow both at our merchant marine development and our naval expansion. That this is true cannot be doubted by those who understand the dependence of a navy upon a merchant marine. In our issue of Dec. 5, 1908, we said: "So pitiful is our supply of commercial shipping that this great nation was compelled to hire foreign bottoms in which to transport coal for our warships on their cruise around the world. While a merchant marine is dependent upon a war fleet for protection, it may be argued that a fleet of battleships is dependent upon merchant ships for the supplying of needed auxiliaries. The people have come to realize that with so complete and finely equipped a navy to defend its shipping interests, there ought to be a commercial navy in keeping with it. The needs of our coast will always demand a navy of the first class, and the development of an adequate merchant marine will but strengthen the popular pride in the Navy. Each should help the other, and it is a matter of gratification to the friends of the Service that coincidentally with the voyage of the Battleship Fleet there should be noted an awakening of public sentiment on the subject of reviving American shipping."

What the decadence of our merchant marine means is best told by some figures published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 3, 1909, page 1239, taken from a copy of The Young American of Boston, which under date of March 3, 1858, said: "The American tonnage of this country now figures up 5,400,000 tons and will make the very respectable fleet of 5,400 ships of 1,000 tons each. And if the tonnage of the fleet be figured out in Yankee clippers of 200 tons each and placed on the equatorial line around the globe, each skipper might speak to the next in line by raising his voice a little above the ordinary pitch on shipboard, round the whole circumference of the globe." The commercial marine tonnage of Great Britain at that time was 5,200,000, so that the United States led the world as an ocean carrier. At the close of the Civil War American shipping had virtually disappeared. An idea of the extent to which our ocean trade suffered in the Civil War period may be formed from the fact that the average percentage of U.S. commerce carried in U.S. ships was 71.2 in the decade 1850-60, while in the ten years 1860-1870 the percentage had fallen to 38.1. In 1909 the percentage had fallen to 9.5. In the year 1900 only one steel steam vessel was built in the United States for foreign trade. Our ocean tonnage in 1909 was 200,000 tons less than it was one hundred years ago. Of the 262 ships that passed through the Suez Canal in January, 1909, only one carried the American flag. We were then paying \$500,000 a day to foreign ships for carrying our commerce. Japan has more than 500 ships convertible into troopships at a moment's notice and has almost driven our traffic from the Pacific Ocean. In 1909 the United States had only seven steamships crossing the Atlantic.

The next regular session of Congress is now only four months away, and it is pretty certain that legislation will be asked for aiming at the rehabilitation of our merchant marine. But such legislation to be worth anything must be preceded by a determination by this country of its rights on the seas. If it is not to be allowed to carry cargoes to neutral countries except as Great Britain permits such trade, then little can be expected from favoring laws. With the oceans virtually closed to American ships, the highest subsidies offered by the National Government would not avail to give life to our moribund over-seas shipping. Our merchant marine in a measure is like that of the Germans, which is tied up in neutral ports. One difference is that much of ours is tied up in British ports. So far as taking advantage of this great war, another of which struggles may never come again to help this country's maritime renaissance, the United States might as well be at war with the British Empire, as our trade could be hampered only a little worse by actual hostilities. If the decision whether we are to be privileged to carry on trade with neutral countries is not to be settled between this country and England until the end of the war, we are likely to lose every chance of increasing our commercial ships that would be offered by this war if our hands were not tied by the British Orders in Council. The United States has within its hand a bloodless weapon with which it can end any constriction of our foreign trade if it is so disposed and realizes the importance of a merchant marine to a competent navy. That weapon is an embargo on all exports of munitions of war. A simple announcement that unless American trade with neutrals was unimpeded no munitions would be permitted to leave our ports ought in a few hours to clear the ocean pathway for American ships.

In referring to the claim of a pacifist that a "non-aggressive national policy" is one of the fundamentals of the peace platform, the New Republic pertinently asks: "How are we to abandon Japanese exclusion? It is California that excludes the Japanese, and it would be practically impossible to force California to admit them. If we understand the temper of California, it is that her citizens would resist a flood of Japanese immigration to the limit. They would say that membership in the American Union was not worth the price of tremendous race problem. If the issue came to the sticking point, we should have to choose between coercing California as the virtual ally of Japan, and backing up California." The

New Republic further insists that our refusal to sell munitions to either belligerent is as neutral an act as to sell to one to all the belligerents. An embargo against the export of war munitions to any foreign nation would not be a neutral act because it would apply to all nations alike, and it would have the additional advantage from a negative pacifist point of view of enabling the United States to wash its hands of all responsibility both for the carnage in Europe and for the results of the carnage. It would thus prevent the United States from losing the friendship of the German and Austrian people merely for the sake of selling munitions of war.

SLANDEROUS "FRIENDS OF PEACE."

We know nothing about the National Convention of the "Friends of Peace," but we do know Mr. John Brisben Walker, who speaks in the name of the Friends of Peace in a letter of Aug. 4 addressed to the New York Times. In this letter Mr. Walker says:

"I am convinced that the great interests which have found extraordinary profits in furnishing battleships, armor and powder to the United States and Europe are seriously at work to foist upon the American people a great military institution under the plea of 'preparedness.' * * * I do not hesitate to say that the men behind this attempt to turn the country over to militarism constitute the most unscrupulous, most avaricious and most dangerous combination that has ever been drawn together on this continent by the hope of plunder."

We have no concern with Mr. Walker's convictions, but we challenge him to produce a single fact that gives the slightest proof of the statements he makes in regard to an alleged conspiracy among business interests to foist "militarism" upon the country. Probably we know as much about this matter as John Brisben Walker, and we can say most positively, and without qualification, that there is absolutely no truth in his charge. We challenge him to produce his proof or else stand convicted before the world as a common slanderer.

And who are the men he is slandering? They are such men as Alton B. Parker, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York and Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1908; Joseph H. Choate, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain; H. L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War; Frederic R. Coudert; Richard Harding Davis; Samuel W. Fairchild; John Hay Hammond; George Haven Putnam; Herbert L. Satterlee, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Henry L. West, formerly Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Talcott Williams, of Columbia University; William R. Wilcox; Francis V. Greene; William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Society; George Gordon Battle; Mr. Walker's namesake, J. B. (J. Bernard) Walker, editor of the Scientific American, and scores of others of like reputation who might be named.

If there are any men in a conspiracy, as Mr. Walker chooses to call it, for "preparedness" it is these and men of like character who are contributing their time, their great influence and their money in an endeavor to arouse the country to the serious condition of things resulting from entire neglect of military preparation. They have no connection or relation in any way, so far as we can learn, and we are in an excellent position to know, with any man or any class of men who have a pecuniary interest in promoting war. There could be no wilder, no more utterly unfounded suggestion than the one Mr. John Brisben Walker makes himself responsible for. We speak from knowledge on this subject, not from mere conviction. The story of the conspiracy of dealers in munitions of war has heretofore been so general and vague that we could not deal with it, especially as those circulating it seemed to be so innocently ignorant that it seemed like cruelty to children to call them to account. Now that we have a responsible person to reckon with we propose to have the facts or show in proper light those who are circulating slanderous and injurious falsehoods to the discredit of men of high honor and among them those holding the very highest places in the respect of the community.

In a speech at Guildhall Lord Kitchener defended the voluntary system, claiming that while Germany utilized her whole resources at the commencement she was found to become weaker as the war progressed. British resources, given time, must, on the contrary, gradually and increasingly develop. It is difficult to understand how any soldier, understanding the importance of the initiative, could reason thus. Where would England have been now if her allies had not held the Germans in partial check while she was getting ready? And where is the evidence of the weakening of Germany and the growing strength of Great Britain?

In our issue of May 13, 1911, we referred to the writings of John Stuart Thomson on international defense and politics. Mr. Thomson considers the Belgian question as related to American armament in the National Magazine, Boston, August, 1915. In his opinion the crux of the whole question is Belgium. If Belgium goes, then Britain will go, and we will have to fight professional militarism alone. He therefore argues for the restoration of the status quo antebellum and a partnership on the seas with Britain's navy, as pointed out in our former reference to his ideas.

The Springfield Republican is of the opinion "that in the highest degree the term 'preparedness' is only relative. There is no such thing as preparedness for a nation that is once bitten with the terrible virus of militarism and the craving to win a place in the world commensurate to its prowess in arms." Nearly everything in this world is relative in the last analysis, and a thing is not to be condemned because it must bear some relation to changing conditions and circumstances. The preparedness that was necessary for the United States in 1897 would, even to those in favor of a minimum Army and Navy, scarcely have sufficed for this country after the Spanish War of 1898 had changed our relations to the other nations of the world and with the Philippines had brought us face to face with the Oriental question in a new and wholly unexpected way. The opening of the Panama Canal has thrown upon the United States another responsibility which a few years ago would not have entered into the calculations of those who even now are the loudest in asking for a larger Army and Navy. The real strength of the demand for an expansion of our system of national defense lies in the very relativity of the problem. If it were something fixed and determined, we might build our Army and Navy just as a mason lays a line of bricks according to a string and be done with it, but each day, one may say, brings to the nation as to the individual new duties and new perplexities into the discharge and the solving of which enters in greater or less degree the question of national defense. That is why military students like the late Lord Roberts urge universal compulsory military service. Then there will be a standard that will virtually be fixed. By including the entire fighting population the nation can draw upon all its sons in its defense. Then this it can do no more, and in this respect relativity disappears, and the absolute in national patriotic duty emerges in all its majesty and beauty. Experience shows that under a system of universal military training the return to the individual man is so great in the increase of his physical and mental powers that the time he devotes to the military service is far more than compensated for by the increase in his earning capacity, while the nation as a whole gains correspondingly in increased efficiency, so that military instruction is found to be a valuable asset, apart altogether from the question of national defense. This has been demonstrated mathematically by Colonel Maude, of the British army, in a work published some years ago.

Count von Reventlow, of Germany, in his newspaper attack upon the First Lord of the British Admiralty for denying that the German navy had materially damaged the British fleet adds much to his reputation for using many words and saying little. In his attempt to show that the British have lost this third-rate cruiser and this and that destroyer the Count overlooks entirely the capacity of the British shipyards, which, according to the best sources of information open to us, have added to the total of British warships many times the small number destroyed. As to the First Lord's claim that the German commerce has been driven from the seas, the Count says "that is due less to the accomplishments of the British fleet than to the geographical configuration of the North Sea. The British Isles dominate the exits, making barriers for trade remarkably easy." When the First Lord maintained that the British sea commerce has not been seriously injured by the German navy, the Count counters with the self-satisfying assertion that England "has lost three and one-half per cent. of her merchant tonnage within barely six months, the greater part by U boats." Where the First Lord asserts that the British fleet had made German transport of troops by water impossible, while Great Britain was free to transport her forces at will, the Count says that the British fleet dares not enter the North Sea or the Baltic. The North Sea is not being dominated by the British fleet, although he asserts that in a debate in the House of Lords in the winter of 1911-12 it was unanimously agreed that the sea could be considered dominated only when warships and merchantmen of the dominating Power could traverse and remain on the surface of the dominated sea in the fullest security and go when and where they could. "This also was the conception of the late American Admiral Mahan." Of course, the Count never gave the naval authorities credit for believing that when a nation can gain its ends by blockading the exits of a body of water it would be foolish to invite loss by going past the exits with no commensurate gain obtainable. "In the Baltic the German sea dominion rules undisputed," says the Count, in his triumph failing to mention also the Kiel Canal. It is geography, not the British fleet, the Count insists, that has directed the war against German trade, thus virtually admitting that, since geography is working hand in hand against German trade, there is no use of imperiling the British fleet. Such men as Count von Reventlow by their ill considered statements do more harm than good to their own country.

Noble and elevating sentiments, mingled with the humorous and the gay, are to be found in Reveille, the official publication of the College Students' Military Camp at Ludington, Mich. It was published weekly during the encampment period, four issues making up its entire series. In the list of the business staff we find the name of Lieut. Thom Catron, 23d U.S. Inf. The object of the camp is well set forth on the fly leaf in a comprehensive statement by Capt. C. W. Weeks, 28th U.S. Inf. The camp was started on July 1 by the arrival of Troop A, 5th Cavalry, from Fort Sheridan, Ill. On July 2 Company C, 23d Infantry, from Oswego, N.Y., and the Band, 3d Infantry, from Fort Madison, N.Y., arrived in camp. During July 5 and 6 students to the number of 148 were enrolled. The formation of one more company than last year was found advisable owing to the increased attendance. Of the teaching obtained at such a camp Captain Weeks well says: "Not only does the country expect to benefit by this training through fostering the patriotic spirit among a superior class of young men, but desires to increase their business efficiency by instilling in them the habits of discipline, obedience and self-control." A full list of the students attending the camp, together with their home addresses and the institutions they come from, is given, together with the schedule of work of the camp. This is the first publication connected with the camp, but so bright and entertaining were its pages that there is no doubt it will be an annual feature of the camp. The four issues have been issued in booklet form with an artistic green cover. The pages are sprinkled with actual photographs of scenes in the camp. Among the military sentiments to

which the students listened none were more inspiring than the words of Capt. H. A. Drum in his lecture delivered to the camp. As citizens, he said, in part, "it is your duty to study war organization, to realize the necessity for and to assist in the accomplishment of an adequate defense for the nation. If you will fulfil this national duty you will realize the soundness and reasonableness of the aims, desires and plans of the few technical soldiers the nation now possesses." Extracts from a lecture on the psychology of war by Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, 15th U.S. Cav., presented some thoughts in a striking way as these: "Cowardice is fear yielded to; courage is fear vanquished," and "The richest commercial prize in the world to-day is the Panama Canal."

The July-August number of the United States Naval Institute Proceedings publishes an illustration of a large anchor picked up in May, 1881, by the U.S.S. Lackawanna while anchored at the Island of Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe). In an article describing it Rear Admiral C. A. Gove, U.S.N., presents the evidence to show that this anchor belonged to the H.M.S. Centurion, whose loss of an anchor at about the point where the Lackawanna discovered this anchor is described in "The Voyages of Lord Anson, 1740." One afternoon during a heavy squall off the land the cable parted and the Centurion was blown out to sea. Upon the return of the ship several days were spent in sweeping and dragging for the anchor without success. This number of the Institute contains articles on "The Control of Fleets in Action," by Ensign H. H. Frost, U.S.N.; "Naval Scouts," by Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N.; "A Fascinating Study," that of naval frontiers, by Lieut. Comdr. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N. From an official version of the Japanese General Staff, Capt. W. T. Hoadley, U.S.M.C., translates an account of the fourth attack on Port Arthur. Operations of the U.S. Navy on the east coast in the war with Mexico, 1845-1848, are described by Louis N. Feipel; "Naval Men and Their Management," by Lieut. (Junior Grade) V. N. Bieg, U.S.N. Robert W. Neeser gives an historical record of the ships of the United States Navy now in the service and those of their predecessors of the same name. Lieut. B. Bruce, U.S.N., describes the operation of the electric drive now installed upon the Jupiter. "Water-Tight Sub-Division of Merchant Ships" is described by Asst. Naval Constr. H. E. Rossell, U.S.N. "Aims and Methods of the War College" are set forth in the address delivered at the opening of the course of the class of July, 1915, by the president of the college, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N. Other articles are on the purpose and the development of the submarine, by Lieut. Comdr. Thomas A. Kearney, U.S.N., and "Some Notes on Boiler Design," by Lieut. W. P. Beehler, U.S.N. A compilation of European war notes by Lieut. C. C. Gill, U.S.N., completes the number.

It is the unanimous opinion of officers of the New York National Guard who participated in the recent field maneuvers at Fishkill Plains, N.Y., where all arms of the Service were represented, and also Regular Cavalry and Infantry, that it was the best arranged and most profitable period of instruction the troops ever had. The only regret expressed was that each period of instruction could not have been for two weeks instead of for only one. The greatest satisfaction is expressed on all sides with the program of military instruction, which, while of the most practical description, was not excessive or over exhaustive to officers and men. Major General O'Ryan, commanding the camp, while fully appreciating the necessity of gaining all the time possible for instruction, accomplished this within reasonable limits, and the result was that officers and men found the progressive instruction a pleasure, and not a hardship. The supply of rations and their quality was all that could be desired, and also the water, and the maneuver site was also commended. One of the greatest tests of efficiency was that of the Quartermaster Corps, and under Col. Arthur F. Townsend, chief of the corps, and his assistants the work of transporting and feeding some 4,000 officers and men and some 1,000 animals per week was a revelation to a number of Army officers present. There was an entire absence of red tape, but no scarcity of common sense and prompt and effective action. Officers of the Army qualified to judge were not backward in expressing their appreciation of the work of the Q.M.C. and also for other features of the field service. The force on duty was also fortunate in having a number of the best inspector-instructors in the Army with it, and these officers contributed very largely to the success of the camp.

An evidence of the high efficiency demanded of the enlisted men of the Signal Corps serving on the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System's cable stations appears in a photographic reproduction of two Service messages transmitted over cable from Sitka to Seattle in July, 1915, which we receive from Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, officer in charge at Seattle, Wash. It shows the fine, wavy lines made by the recording pen, with deviations so slight that to the inexperienced eye it would appear almost impossible to differentiate between them and translate them into the letters for which they are intended. Yet the line of slight deviation was read with very little difficulty by the operators on duty at Seattle. All of the official, commercial and press matter received at Seattle from Alaska was registered on the siphon recorder in this manner. This was a result of the condition of the Seattle-Sitka cable due to faults within about 200 miles of Sitka. This tape illustrates the character of record operators are compelled to read due to the low insulation resistance of the cable and the resulting feeble current which must be used in operation. It shows the laborious effort required to translate the recorded characters into legible copy, and should impress upon those having occasion to transmit messages the desirability of brevity in official cablegrams passing over this system.

The American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, which was organized at the request of Thomas A. Edison, and which was requested by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to appoint two members to serve on the Navy's advisory board, has nominated Henry A. Wise Wood and Elmer A. Sperry, together with a special committee of the following aeronautic engineers and experts to co-operate with them: Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Starling Burgess and Charles M. Manly, to advise on matters pertaining to the theory and construction of aeroplanes and aeronautical motors; Peter Cooper Hewitt, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Joseph A. Steinmetz, on matters pertaining to the application of aircraft for warfare;

Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, A. Leo Stevens, Ralph H. Upson and Raymond B. Price, on matters pertaining to dirigibles, balloons and parachutes. Messrs. Wood and Sperry were nominated because of their knowledge of the Navy and of the application of the aircraft for naval purposes, as well as of the different branches of the science of aeronautics. Both are scientific engineers and recipients of Franklin Institute medals awarded for inventions of a basic character. The special committee to co-operate was appointed as many members of the society pointed out that no two men in aeronautics to-day have expert knowledge of every branch.

Following the editorial note in our issue of Aug. 7 calling attention to the lack of understanding of the relation of railway transportation to modern military campaigns and to the unlikelihood of the German invaders falling a victim to the climatic conditions that proved the undoing of Napoleon's grand army in 1812, the New York Times of Aug. 9 published the following interview with General von Bülow, of the allied Teutonic forces, in which he discussed the difference between the New York campaigns of 1812 and 1915. "It has been remarked," said General von Bülow, "that the present strategy of the Russians is the same as that which proved effective against Napoleon. Such strategy was effective then, but not now, when means of communication have been so much improved. The bread which our soldiers eat to-day in Wiedau was baked in Breslau yesterday. In times when a railway is being built a mile behind the advancing forces, when thousands of motor lorries are close behind us, when asphalt roads grow, as it were, out of the earth, no such strategy is effective. We drink German mineral water and eat fresh meat direct from Berlin, and can build a road, if necessary, fifty miles long in two days. It is therefore non-sense to speak of the days and strategy of Napoleon."

First Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A.C., furnishes the July-August number of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery with an historical sketch of the Coast Artillery School, which is to be continued. It is accompanied by portraits of Col. John Rogers Fenwick, the first officially designated commandant of the school (1825); Brig. Gen. Simon Bernard; Major John de B. Walbach (1829-30); Major Harvey Brown (1858-60); Lieut. Col. Justin Dimick (1860-61). There are also articles on "Coast Artillery Target Practice: Its Purpose, and How Best to Accomplish It," by 1st Lieut. Creedy C. Shepherd, C.A.C.; "The Use of Our Seacoast Guns and Mortars in Land Defense," by 2d Lieut. Meade Wildrick, C.A.C.; "Spotting for R. F. Batteries: Training Spotters and a Description of a Range Correction Rule," by Capt. Hugh J. B. McElroy, C.A.C.; and "Range Elevation Board for Mortars," by 2d Lieut. Octave De Carre, C.A.C. The number is illustrated by numerous maps, photo-engravings and diagrams.

Parcels containing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes addressed to French troops and prisoners of war in France are not to be accepted for mailing, according to announcement of Postmaster Morgan, of New York city. The Post-office Department at Washington, D.C., has issued instructions to this effect, information having been received that the French service is unable to effect delivery of such parcels because it is impossible to collect from the addressees the French customs charges to which all such parcels are now liable. Such parcels as have been mailed and withheld from despatch or which may be mailed inadvertently hereafter will be returned to the senders and the postage prepaid on said parcels refunded to the senders if application is made in accordance with Section 461, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Robert J. Halpin, secretary of the Montclair, N.J., branch of the National Security League, recently addressed a query to the Secretary of War concerning the expediency of providing military training for high school students under the supervision of U.S. Army officers. Lieut. Col. William M. Wright, A.G. Dept., replying for Secretary Garrison, said: "The only way in which a plan could be devised whereby a large proportion of boys attending public high schools could be induced or obliged to spend one or more summer vacations with an organization or at a military camp of instruction can be brought about only by Federal legislation requiring compulsory training for a certain period of years."

Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., retired, in a letter to the New York Times argues in favor of suppressing our trade in arms and other war supplies with belligerent countries, saying at the conclusion of his letter: "I assert that there is nothing in the customs of war or in any branch of what is miscalled in English international law that should prevent us from ceasing, under the conditions which I have indicated, to export arms, ammunition or other war supplies in any or every form to persons or to the governments of the belligerent nations, whether such cessation be the spontaneous action of our people or the result of governmental action, such as the imposition of an embargo."

Mdsn. Thomas P. Wynkoop, Jr., of the new Fourth Class at the Naval Academy, writing from Annapolis, Aug. 5, to the New York Sun, said: "There has come to my notice the following statement which has been published several times in your paper, 'Mdsn. Thomas P. Wynkoop, Jr., of Ohio, was so severely hazed that he fainted from exhaustion and had to be carried to sick quarters.' This I wish to deny entirely, as it is an injustice to myself and the Naval Academy."

The New York Sun, of Sunday, Aug. 8, devotes two pages to the discussion of the nation's vital needs for better defense. Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels urge the importance of adequate preparedness, and scientists and inventors tell what must be done. The article is accompanied by a portrait of the Secretary of War and portraits of a number of inventors.

An article on explosives just issued by the Smithsonian Institution, written by Major Edward P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., deals with the importance of the so-called explosives and the increasing extent of their use and production, as well as their composition, uses, method of employment and the results accomplished.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A NEUTRAL.

BY DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

The laws affecting neutrality for the next century are to be largely determined by the attitude of the United States during the present European conflict.

Its commercial prosperity as well as its tranquility depends upon its present sagacity.

BLOCKADE.

Phillimore states—Volume III., page 473—that “Among the rights of belligerents there is none more clear and incontrovertible, or more just and necessary in the application, than the one which gives rise to the right of blockade.”

While that eminent lawyer in arriving at this conclusion unquestionably places great weight upon precedents and the opinions of courts and commentators, quoting Grotius, Bynkershock and Vattel at length, and directly stating that there is no subject of maritime or international law upon which jurists of all nations are so unanimous and precise in their opinions as upon the right and law of blockade, he yet does not hesitate to affirm—Book III., page 474—“that a declaration of blockade is a high act of sovereign power.”

There is no doubt that a neutral, whether or not it choose to consider itself as released from all obligations to observe the positive law of nations because of the derelictions of others, should regard all declarations of blockade as such, viz., high acts of sovereign power. It will then, if the acts are warrantable (within the rightful province of the belligerent), give them the same consideration that it accords as a matter of course to all the legitimate performances of a sovereign state. Thus concluding and thus acting by the exercise of reasoning faculties, and without necessary reference to precedent, it recognizes the fact.

1. That when other states are unable to peaceably settle difficulties arising between themselves they will go to war.

2. That as a consequence of war each of the belligerents will endeavor to impose its sovereignty upon such possessions of the other as it may control.

3. That when such enemy sovereignty is extended over conquered enemy territory or over the waters which wash enemy coastline or flood enemy harbors it is a valid exercise of dominion to which the neutral as a neutral must show the same consideration as it requires for itself in the field of its own sovereignty.

This discussion regarding the righteousness or rightfulness of blockade, and the controlling characteristic which makes it authoritative to neutrals, whether they are released from precedent or not, naturally follows certain propositions already advanced for the use of a neutral Power whose rights under the law of nations have been ignored. At the same time it properly antecedes a more formal consideration of a subject which never was of greater importance than at present.

Referring now to the textwriters, we find that blockade, which as a belligerent right is hardly second to belligerency itself, is defined by Oppenheim (the latest authority) in the second edition of his valuable treatise, as “the blocking by men-of-war of the approach to the enemy coast or a part of it for the purpose of preventing ingress or egress of vessels of all nations.” It will be noted that Oppenheim’s book was published by Longmans, Green and Company in London in 1912, three years prior to the British Orders in Council which have caused some Englishmen as well as many neutrals much apprehension, and that it fairly sets out the consensus of authority up to the date of its appearance. In so doing it specifically and necessarily limits blockade to the investment of “enemy coast or a part of it,” and is in line with Article I. of the Declaration of London, “Le blocus doit être limité aux ports et aux côtes de l’ennemi ou occupés par lui,” which, ratified or unratified, has the standing which James Brown Scott gives to those clauses of The Hague Conference to which nations attached reservations. Dr. Scott says—see Introduction to “The Hague Conventions and Declarations,” published by the Carnegie Endowment—“Failure to ratify is merely to be regarded as the rejection of a codified text, not as the rejection of principles of international law, which no Power can reject without excluding itself from the society of nations.”

If the definition is a correct one—the rulings of the Conference are authoritative—and we are right in our claims set out in the last paper—that any act of dominion by a belligerent on the high seas nearly adjacent to its coast must be the reason of the thing yield to the prior and controlling right which lies in the body of neutral states it excludes to traffic with each other—the act of the British government, as far as it is interpreted as authorizing the blockade of neutral ports, and however amicable its intention, must have been taken without serious expectation that it could be defended if challenged, and cannot be cited as a valid extension of any existing principle.

This reference is made to a special act of the British government, which is claimed to be nothing more than an adaptation of an existing and reasonable rule to present conditions, in order to emphasize the necessity of a neutral’s discouraging all such innovations if it wishes to avoid pitfalls that may be its undoing.

Bearing in mind, then, the necessity of excluding any unnatural interpretation of the given definition of blockade, and especially such as directly contradict its obvious meaning, the student can advantageously review certain aspects of blockade.

The Declaration of London of 1909 summarized conclusions generally admitted at the time of that conference in twenty-one articles. These include the definition already given and statements which are suggested by the following recapitulation:

Art. 2—Blockade must be effective.

Art. 3—It is a question of fact whether or not blockade is effective.

Art. 4—Blockade is not raised by the temporary dispersion of a fleet owing to stress of weather.

Art. 5—Blockade must be impartially exercised.

Arts. 5, 7—Exception ought to be made in the case of neutral ships-of-war and vessels in distress.

Arts. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16—To be obligatory a blockade should be declared and notified by a competent authority, fixing the date of commencement and indicating the geographical limits. If the required formalities are not observed in the original declaration a new announcement must follow, and in any case neutral ships in port at the time of notification are to have special consideration.

All neutral Powers, as well as the local authorities,

must be notified by the blockading Power or the commander of its squadron.

There must be distinct announcement in case blockade is extended or renewed after suspension.

Special treatment is to be accorded ships not informed of the existing blockade, and neutrals must be notified that a blockade is discontinued in case it is voluntarily relinquished.

Arts. 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21—A neutral ship with actual or presumed notice of blockade may be seized and confiscated.

Right of seizure should be limited to the field occupied by the blockading squadron. Exceptions to the right of seizure favor the neutral vessel in case the latter passes through a blockading squadron on its way to an unblockaded port, and favor the blockading ship in cases where the chase of an outward bound neutral ship is continuous.

Art. 18—A blockading force must not bar access to neutral port.

It will be noticed that these articles, prepared after exhaustive study, naturally divide themselves under comparatively few headings, which call attention to the requirements of blockade, such as effectiveness, limit in time and space, notice and declaration, the penalty of breaking blockade and belligerent rights and duties prior to and in connection with the imposition of the same; the attitude of a blockading squadron toward neutral countries and vessels not directly chargeable with breaking into an enemy port through the cordon it has established.

These probably comprehend all ordinary phases of the subject, and if given separate and sufficient attention should advise a neutral of its rights and duties in the premises.

“CLAXTONISM” STIRS BOSTON.

“Claxtonism” has so stirred the patriotic blood of some good Bostonians that they are determined to see to it that it shall end without delay. The celebration of “Peace Day” in the public schools of that city was the last straw. This celebration is the result of the School Peace League, of which one of the aiders and abettors is United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, whom President Wilson has been asked to remove from office, and who has been using the public moneys to print and circulate the literature of this dangerous and un-American league. The guide for the teachers in their celebration of the day in Boston was written by a woman who said that silence on the subject of Europe’s war would be inconsistent “with the purpose and the spirit of education,” and with truly feminine finality she proceeded to pass upon the causes of the struggle, the results of the war, the terms of peace, and American mediation. A concert of Europe is to save Europe from future wars, and the Bryan peace treaties are to perform a like service for the United States. After the war the entire world is to be organized in the manner of our forty-eight commonwealths. There was other such nonsense peddled out in the name of peace. Of it the Boston Transcript indignantly said:

“Every page of this new national creed contains a controversial question, for every community contains thousands of men and women who are not ready to allow the doctrine of national degeneracy to go unchallenged in any quarter or to sit idly by and see the counsel of Carnegie supplant the farewell counsel of Washington. The saddling of such a scheme upon the Boston public schools, which ought to be and in the past have always been, the cradle of courage and patriotism, is a lamentable example of the indifference of the public toward a real menace to the state and nation. We may well expect that when the great mass of the people come to know how far the millions of Mr. Carnegie and his imitators are being used to-day to corrupt the conscience of the country, a protest will go up that will purge our public schools once and for all of this propaganda.”

The guide furnished to the teachers for the celebration also contained this bit of crass stupidity: “To facilitate the elimination of militarism the conditions of peace should stipulate that all manufactories of arms, armaments and munitions for use in war shall hereafter be national property. No private citizens or corporation should be permitted to engage in such manufacture.”

“No single step ever proposed,” says the Transcript, “would do more to turn the nations of the world into an aggregation of armed camps, and make even of the United States a militaristic Power, beside which Germany would appear a tame nation, than such a policy. Instead of eliminating competition in armaments it would quicken the pace. The safety of the democratic nations to-day depends not upon the facility of their governments to turn out arms and ammunition, but upon the readiness and efficiency with which private enterprise in those countries responds to the emergency of the hour, thus saving the necessity of laying up in peace times a vast supply such as gave Germany its initial advantage in the present war.”

“The feminizing of our public schools has been carried too far and an example of this dangerous excess is afforded by the program for ‘Peace Day’ in the Boston schools. We hope another year the parents, Catholic and Protestant alike, will aid the press of Boston in wiping ‘Peace Day’ from the calendar. It was inaugurated by the present United States Commissioner of Education, who shocked Boston by a speech, delivered five years ago, in which he used this language: ‘After all, the people of the world care very little what flag they live under. A flag means nothing. It is not a reality. They can live under one combination of colors as well as another.’ A fine sentiment indeed for the future sovereigns of America!”

A correspondent, whose foreign relations give him unusual opportunities for learning what is being said in the inner circle of British public affairs, tells us the British have found maps of Paris cut into sections with full directions for burning the city section by section, with offers of peace between. They have got the plans for the invasion of Scarborough, Hull, etc., by a force leaving from nine points all prepared six years ago. The scheme, according to this report, was to make a dash across, cutting England in two, burning Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, etc., driving the people southward as a screen of starving, homeless, refugees. In the meantime the bridges and tunnels were to be blown up and wires cut by spies. The Forth Bridge to be blown up—a screen of mines and submarines across the Strait of Dover—protecting the

transports with the entire fleet. When the Zeppelins attacked Hull nineteen fires were started by spies in the town. These things are, as our correspondent says, of absorbing interest to us as pointing to what spies are sure to do in this country in case of trouble with Germany. The statement seems incredible, but it is evidently believed in England.

DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

No one who reads “The Diplomacy of the War of 1812,” by Prof. Frank A. Updyke, professor of political science at Dartmouth College, will hesitate to agree with our contention of several years ago that impressment of American seamen by Great Britain was the chief cause of the War of 1812, despite the long communications of Justice Riddell, of the Canadian judiciary, seeking to show that we were wrong. When Admiral Warren, commanding the British fleet in American waters, acting under instructions from his government, informed the Secretary of State at Washington of his power to agree to a cessation of hostilities, Secretary Monroe replied that the President would be very glad to make arrangements to terminate hostilities, but “the suspension of the practice of impressment by Great Britain, pending an armistice, on consideration that the United States provide by law for the exclusion of British seamen from British American vessels, was insisted upon as the first condition to a cessation of hostilities.” “Experience has evinced,” said Monroe, “that no peace can be durable unless this object is provided for.” That impressment before the war was no purely academic subject, but one stirring the very heart and conscience of the American people, is shown by the author’s statement that “impressment was brought to the attention of the American minister to England not alone through the correspondence of the Secretary of State, but through hundreds of letters addressed to him by prisoners in the various prisons in England and in prison ships on the British coasts imploring his efforts for their release.”

In his discussion in the closing chapter of the settlement of controversial questions omitted in the Treaty of Ghent, the author bears out our position: “Impressment, which was the principal cause of the war, occupied but comparatively little time in the negotiations at Ghent. It was brought forward in the first conference of the American and British commissioners, but the discussions soon turning upon Indian territory, disarmament on the Lakes and boundaries, and later upon the fisheries and navigation of the Mississippi, left the more abstract questions in abeyance. However, in the project of the treaty proposed by the American commissioners there was an article providing for the abolition of impressment, but this was rejected by the British commissioners. The American commissioners consented to waive the article with the understanding that the omission of a specific proposition in the treaty of peace on the subject of impressment should not impair the right of either Power.” Lord Ashburton in replying to Daniel Webster’s note as Secretary of State in 1842, stating the views of the American Government respecting impressment, said such views were hardly germane to his mission, which was to settle existing differences, and “that no differences on the subject of impressment had arisen within years because the practice had, since the war, wholly ceased.” In treating of the disarmament of both nations on the Lakes, the author, we believe, is presuming altogether too much when he says as on pages 465-6 that “this arrangement for mutual disarmament on the Lakes has undoubtedly been the greatest single factor in the continuance of peaceful relations between the United States and England during the last one hundred years.” This is a pure assumption, for there is no warrant for believing that naval forces on the Lakes would in any way have developed friction between the two countries. This is an anti-military argument of the post hoc, propter hoc kind. Footnotes and a copious index are very helpful to the reader of this excellent volume, which is from the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

LEE’S DESPATCHES.

Unpublished communications of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Jefferson Davis and the War Department of the Confederacy make up the volume entitled, “Lee’s Despatches,” which has just been published by the Putnams, New York. They are from the De Renne collection, but about their history there is somewhat of mystery, and it is generally supposed that the papers making up the collection were kept as a private file by Jefferson Davis, were carried or sent South when Richmond fell, and were probably lost on the journey with other papers since recovered. They are now edited with a very lucid and historically instructive introduction by Douglas Southall Freeman. This correspondence is peculiarly rich in its contribution to the campaign from the Rappahannock to the James and shows Lee’s strategy from a somewhat different angle. Indeed, the editor says, if historians have erred in giving Lee too great credit for his crossing of the James, they have failed to give General Grant credit for the mystifying tactics he pursued from Spottsylvania Court House to Cold Harbor. These letters show that the real direction of the “left flank” movement was for some time concealed from the Confederate commander. Lee knew, of course, after the first uncertainty in March, 1864, that Grant’s objective was Richmond, but more than one he was in doubt whether Grant would continue his pressure on the Confederate right or move along the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. “With this doubt in his mind, defensive tactics which high critics have declared faultless seem all the more remarkable. Lee’s whole plan of campaign during this period, based on the hope of reinforcements, is more adequately told in this correspondence than in the official records or in any of Lee’s biographies.

The movement of Grant’s army across the James River on June 14, 1864, is here presented in a manner much more creditable to both the Confederate and the Northern commanders than in current versions and known documents. While these letters add materially to the reputation of General Lee they at the same time throw into strong light the high military qualities of General Grant, reflected as they are in Lee’s comment on the movements of his foe and in his frequent expressions of doubt as to the meaning of Grant’s maneuvers. These letters show also how the exigencies of the fateful winter of 1864-65 compelled the great Southern commander to descend to the trivial duties of a bureau head. More than once he had to turn from watching his aggressive and never-letting-go antagonist to explain how soap was needed for the Army, how the Pied-

mont railway might be put into proper condition, how the conscription service might be improved, and how detailed men might be brought back to the ranks. Step by step in these despatches the conditions that made the evacuation of the Richmond line a necessity are candidly explained by Lee. This correspondence throws a strong light upon the degree of intimacy or cordiality which existed between Lee and Davis. It seems to prove that there never developed that restraint that rendered frank confidence and full co-operation impossible. Further analysis of this interesting epistolary recovery shows that at no time during the war did General Lee predict the speedy triumph of the Confederate arms or even the ultimate success of the South, and that from 1864 the tone of his correspondence, while never pessimistic, fully anticipated the final outcome. Lee's proposal to resign his command after the defeat at Gettysburg which is discussed in this volume, the editor believes, was not due to pique but patriotism. He honestly felt that his reputation had been clouded by the defeat and that some other general might be more useful than he with his loss of prestige.

PATRIOTIC USE OF MOVIES PROPOSED.

"The Battle Cry of Peace," a motion picture propaganda in the interests of national preparedness dealing with the question of this country's defenses and showing the result of an invasion of America by an alien army, had a private showing at the Vitagraph Theater in New York city this week. It was written and arranged by J. Stuart Blackton from Hudson Maxim's book, "Defenseless America," and it is stated that noted public men throughout the country, including Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Garrison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, Rear Admirals Charles D. Sigsbee and Adolph Marix and other authorities lent their co-operation and suggestions in perfecting the film. Exterior views of our coast and other fortifications, with a thrilling picture of the siege of New York and its final capitulation are among the features of this film.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger of July 11 contains a statement of the views of Rex Beach, the author of widely read novels, on the subject of the future of the moving picture.

"The next use of the moving picture," he said, "will be the editorial use. We have had the moving picture used as a comic device, as a device to spread news, and as an interpreter of fiction. But as yet no one has endeavored to use it as a means to mold public opinion in great vital issues of the day.

"Suppose someone should construct a moving picture showing clearly the events which led up to the present war. It would unquestionably be stronger than all the volumes of balderdash that have been written about the origin of the war, and it would reach and influence far more people.

"Suppose that in the moving pictures could be shown the whole history of the Mexican situation, showing the decline of Mexican affairs with their relation to the State Department. It would not take people who saw this picture very long to make up their minds about this problem."

In the course of this interview Mr. Beach says:

"A man may have devoted his life to some tremendous achievement and have left it as a monument to his fame. But it is to public opinion that we must look for the verdict on the value of his life's work."

"Take Carnegie, for example; when he dies, you bet people will have his number! His ideas are a tremendous menace, and the people who believe as he does about peace will find themselves generally execrated one of these days!"

"I want to say that the war will have, I hope, one admirable effect on American writers—it will make them stir up the American conscience to a sense of the necessity for national defensive preparation. The writers must educate the people in world politics and show them the necessity for defensive action. Americans have a sort of mental inertia in regard to public questions, and the writers must overcome this inertia."

"The writers must stir up the politicians and the people. There's been a whole lot of mush written about peace. There always will be war. We can't reform the world."

"The pacifists say that it is useless to arm because war cannot be prevented by armaments. The obvious answer to that is that neither can the failure to arm prevent war. And the verdict after the war will be better if we are prepared for it. The writers must call our attention to the folly of leaving ourselves open to attack."

"It's hard to reach the conscience of the American people on any big issue. We are too independent, too indifferent, too ready to slump back. That's one of the penalties of democracy, I suppose; the national sense of patriotism becomes atrophied. It needs some whaling big jolt to wake it up. Every American writer can help to do this."

"The trouble is that we have too many men with feminine minds, too many of those delicate fellows with handkerchiefs up their sleeves. I can't imagine any women with ideas more feminine than those of Bryan—could any woman evolve anything more feminine than his peace-at-any-price idea?"

TARGET PRACTICE AT FORT DE RUSSY, H.T.

The coast defenses of Oahu have been having their annual target practice during the past month, and that of the night of July 22 proved a most spectacular event, when the 10th and 55th Companies at Fort De Russy engaged in a duel of target destroying, the former company manning the 14-inch rifle "Big Ben" and the latter company manning the 6-inch battery. Spectators crowded along the sea wall and the beach, and automobiles lined all the roads in the vicinity, and as the big shells rocketed through the air, flaring through the dark sky with their dark tracers, to be snuffed out when they reached the sea, they threw their lights out over the water to assist the view as provided by the powerful searchlights of the coast defense finding station.

The firing began early in the evening by the 14-inch rifle "Big Ben," and out of the seven shots fired it is believed that four were hits and two possible hits. So "Big Ben" again will take the 1915 record. A twin to this big gun arrived on the transport Dix a few days ago and will shortly be ready for use. The 6-inch battery followed the big gun, and out of the ten shots at very

short intervals it is thought that nine hits were scored and the target was absolutely demolished, thus preventing the second round of shots being fired until after 11:30.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL CLEM.

By the retirement of Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., on Aug. 13, 1915, with the rank of brigadier general for Civil War service, the Army loses its last officer on the active list who saw service in the Civil War. He has had a most picturesque and interesting career. Born at Newark, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1851, he was left an orphan early in life, and at the outbreak of the Civil War "Johnny" Clem, short of stature and of tender age, tried half a dozen times to become a part of the Union Army before the commanding officer of the 22d Michigan Regiment would accept his services as a drummer boy.

Captain McDougal, of the 3d Ohio, and numerous other enlisting officers laughed proudly at his demand that he be made a soldier, yet he was so insistent in his efforts to become an official part of the Army that the officers of the Michigan regiment named finally accepted him. In May, 1862, General Clem was enlisted at Covington, Ky., as a drummer boy, serving afterward also as a "marker" and lance sergeant. At the bloody battle of Shiloh the drum that Clem carried was smashed by a piece of shell and he himself was knocked down by the force of the explosion. He carried himself so fearlessly as to win the appellation of "Johnny Shiloh." At Chickamauga he repeated the performance of Shiloh and was then dubbed the "Little Drummer Boy of Chickamauga."

At the battle of Chickamauga he carried a musket whose barrel had been shortened for his use. He was then just past his twelfth year. As the day closed and the army retired to Chattanooga his brigade was ordered to surrender by the enemy. A Confederate officer with sword drawn advanced upon little Johnny and attempted to draw the boy to his own saddle. Hastily aiming his musket the tiny "marker" fired and the Confederate colonel fell from his horse. Pretending to be shot, General Clem fell to the ground himself and lay there until darkness, when he was able to make his way to his own command. It has been a source of much pleasure to him that the bullet which brought down the Confederate officer did not kill his antagonist. The colonel survived that day and lived many years afterward. After Chattanooga General Clem was in the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Perryville, Stone River and Nashville, and in all of them he was the same brave little lad that he was at Shiloh and Chickamauga. A daughter of Chief Justice Chase presented him a silver medal inscribed "Sergt. Johnny Clem, 22d Michigan Volunteer Infantry. From N.M.C." Three balls passed through his cap at Chickamauga, and he was wounded twice on other fields. While carrying a despatch from General Thomas to General Logan at Atlanta a ball struck his pony near the top of the animal's head, killing him and wounding the little rider in the right ear.

For his bravery he was made a lance sergeant by General Rosecrans, and attached to the headquarters of the army at Cumberland. He was afterward captured and held prisoner for sixty-three days, and after his release was made orderly sergeant by General Thomas, who had succeeded General Rosecrans, and was attached to his staff. He was mustered out on Sept. 19, 1864, and then went to school, graduating from the Newark (Ohio) High School. In 1871 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 24th Infantry by General Grant.

He was promoted first lieutenant in 1874, appointed captain and assistant Q.M. in 1882, promoted major and Q.M. in 1895, lieutenant colonel and Deputy Q.M.G. in 1901, and colonel and A.Q.M.G. in 1903. Immediately after his appointment as a second lieutenant by President Grant, General Clem was stationed at Brownsville. The first ten years of his service were spent entirely within the borders of Texas. No man can talk more graphically or entertainingly of life along the Rio Grande between 1866 and 1875 than General Clem. With the other officers of his regiment he helped keep order along the border, chasing outlaws across the boundary and now and then helping to quell outbreaks among the Indians. He has performed service in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army at most of the important stations in the United States. He was chief quartermaster of the Department of Porto Rico for two years, and afterward served in the same state for the Department of Texas, at San Antonio. He served as chief quartermaster of the Philippines Division October, 1903, to 1905, and subsequently served in Texas and Washington, D.C.

MILITARY NOTES, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., July, 1915.

The new post telephone system at Castner and Schofield Barracks, H.T., is now practically completed, with over 350 telephones installed between Schofield and Castner garrisons. This is now the largest telephone system in the U.S. Army. All of the work on the system was performed by the members of telephone and telegraph detachment, Company M, Signal Corps, stationed at Fort Shafter. The work at Castner was started on Aug. 15, 1914. The work at Schofield proper was started Feb. 7, 1915, and at this date is practically finished. For the first time in the history of the big post there is an up to date telephone system installed there. At present every officer's quarters, every office, stable, corral, etc., has telephone service in the post as well as service with the Honolulu automatic exchange. In all over 350 poles were set, over 20,000 feet of heavy cable connected, and a vast amount of open wire lines installed, with two standard switchboards of 200 drops at Schofield and 150 drops at Castner.

Telephone and Telegraph Detachment, Company M, Signal Corps, arrived in the Hawaiian Department on Aug. 13, 1913. Since arrival the detachment installed a seventy-foot pole on top of Diamond Head for confidential purposes. The pole was pulled up the steep slopes of the famous crater by hand, over 700 feet high. Other noteworthy jobs done by this outfit are a standard fire control installation at Fort Kamehameha, a central energy telephone system at Forts Kamehameha and Shafter, a local battery telephone system at Castner and Schofield Barracks, besides numerous jobs on the big guns in the Coast Artillery district.

A military telegraph line was installed and is now in operation with stations at all of the Army posts, with a central office at Army headquarters. This line is operated and maintained by members of the same detachment. All of the telephone systems except those at the Coast Artillery posts are maintained by members of this

detachment. An inter-communicating telephone system is to be installed at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, in the near future.

All of the work is done under the directions of Capt. George S. Gibbs, the department Signal officer, assisted by Mr. Henry Caldwell, electrical assistant. Signal service at large. The detachment is composed of a telephone construction party composed of the following men: Sergt. Owen E. Lynch, 1st Class Pvt. Ralph M. Blakely, John A. Davies, Herman Hillen, Alvin Hubbard, Jerome E. Lane, George W. Morris, Joseph B. Munden, Robert E. Marshall, John Brown, H. B. Maksoodian, Joseph L. Rippard and Leonard N. Lawrence, and Cook Leland S. Brown.

The telegraph detachment is composed of the following telegraph experts: 1st Class Sergt. John E. Johnson, chief operator, with station at department headquarters; 1st Class Pvt. Berthold A. Moeller, at Honolulu office; 1st Class Pvt. Elige L. Kirk, at Fort Ruger; Sergt. John A. Cooney, Corp. William Moe and 1st Class Pvt. Benjamin E. Middleton, at the radio station, Fort De Russy; 1st Class Pvt. Fred F. Vandervoort, at Fort Kamehameha; 1st Class Pvt. Sam D. Mercer, at Fort Shafter; 1st Class Pvt. Harold H. Fuller, at Schofield Barracks.

The maintenance detachment is composed of the following men: At Schofield Barracks, Sergt. Vincent Geoghan, in charge, and 1st Class Pvt. Thad B. Smith; at Fort Shafter, Corp. Arthur P. Kellond and 1st Class Pvt. Nicholas Kolomys; 1st Class Pvt. Paton W. Brooks is in charge of the fire control maintenance; in charge of the Signal Corps storeroom at Honolulu, H.T., is 1st Class Sergt. Albert Kierman, assisted by 1st Class Pvt. Elmer Fordyce.

The detachment is commanded by 1st Lieut. Robert R. Love, Signal Corps, during the absence with leave granted to 1st Lieut. Fred F. Black, Signal Corps. Sergt. William Shaffer is acting first sergeant.

SIGNAL CORPS.

USE OF MACHINE GUNS ABROAD.

Writing on the subject of "Machine-gun Developments" the United Service Gazette says: "No time was lost in France, England or any of the countries in which our troops have been and are being trained for war in increasing the strength of the machine-gun detachment. Large additions have also been made in France, through the medium of a machine-gun school, to the numbers of officers and men capable of getting the best results from the weapon under the varying circumstances in which it is employed. In some cases they have been enabled by the timely addition of new guns to at once add to the strength of the men holding the trenches. These additions will become more and more numerous, and there will be need for them, apart from any truth there may be in a newspaper statement 'sent from British headquarters' that the Germans are adding to their machine guns at the rate, it is believed, of 500 a week."

"Several methods of entrenching the guns and their tripods, and of working without the latter, have been evolved in the trenches of both armies. A favorite device seems to be a circular trench some yards from the main line. Here the gun is elevated when infantry attack after shell fire has been lifted on to the enemy's second line. From this point of vantage a semi-circular fire can be maintained, and it accounts for the enfilading that has so often been spoken of. It was for ridding our men of one of these annoyances by advancing in the open and shooting the gun's crew with his rifle, and then despatching whole companies of Germans with the gun, that Private Wilson, of the Highland Light Infantry, won the V.C. With so mobile an arm, it is not surprising to learn that it figures largely in an advance against trenches, and that in this way it has contributed during darkness to the retaking of trenches captured, perhaps, only since sunset. Nor has the enemy been backward in the use of the machine gun in the Dardanelles. Writing of its effect there, a correspondent tells us that 'were both sides deprived of them, the campaign would be as good as won, as without them the Turk could not stop our attacks, and it is very doubtful if he would make any attacks himself, if it were not for the Maxim's served by Germans in the second line of trenches, which he knows would be turned on him if he failed to get forward with the requisite degree of alacrity.'

"Comparing normal war strengths in machine guns it would appear that the Germans, according to the 'Field Notes on the German Army' prepared by our War Office last year, had no greater number of machine guns for its infantry and cavalry than our own troops. While each British unit of those arms had two Maxim's, the Germans concentrated their guns into a company of six for each regiment of three battalions, and a battery of six to each cavalry division. There are three brigades in their cavalry divisions, and nominally no brigade, like a battalion of infantry, had any machine guns. That is evidently no longer the case, just as we, too, have made developments."

QUEEN ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BATTLESHIPS.

Discussing the merits of the most powerful dreadnaughts, J. Bernard Walker, editor of the *Scientific American*, concludes that the Queen Elizabeth, of England, all things considered, is the "most powerful," the Tourville and her sister ships of the French navy ranking second, the U.S.S. California third, and the Fuso, Japan, fourth.

Mr. Walker's argument is that in judging the power of a battleship, forty per cent. of her efficiency should be allotted to her guns, thirty per cent. to her armor, twenty per cent. to her speed and ten per cent. to her displacement.

In rating the comparative power of these four ships, Mr. Walker assumes that they are fighting a line-of-battle engagement, at a range of 10,000 yards, and that the gunnery of each of the ships is equal in quality. Under such conditions, he says, the great object is to shoot as much high-explosive shell through the enemy's armor as possible in a given time, and even four knots difference in speed would enable the faster ship to steam across the enemy's course and deliver a raking broadside of shot and shell.

As regards gun fire, it is assumed by Mr. Walker that one-quarter of the shots fired will hit the mark. Thus, at each broadside, two of the Queen Elizabeth's eight shells and four of the Tourville's sixteen shells will do their work. On that assumption Mr. Walker believes that the greater damage will be wrought by the Britisher's shells, because, although they total only 3,850 pounds of explosives, as against 5,228 from the Tourville's guns, they are contained in shells that are fifty

per cent. larger than those of the Tourville, and therefore will burst with far greater effect.

Applying his table of proportions, the editor concludes that the Queen Elizabeth should rank as being 94.73 per cent. perfect in point of power, the others trailing thus: Tourville, 90.06 per cent.; California, 88.53 per cent.; Fuso, 83.57 per cent. This ranking, he remarks, was a surprise to him as he had rather expected the California to lead, with the Tourville second.

"It has to be admitted," he says in closing, "that our results seem to show that the British, who have generally led in naval construction, must have known what they were about when they increased the caliber, cut down the number of guns to eight and raised the speed to twenty-five knots in a ship that possessed good defensive qualities."

MILITARY NOTES.

[From Our Paris Correspondent.]

DO NOT DESPISE YOUR ENEMY.

Do not despise your enemy, says ancient wisdom; and yet there is no mistake more frequently made and responsible for more strategic blunders. In 1870 the French started the war under the delusion they were going to make a "promenade militaire" to Berlin, and their ignorance of Prussia's power is the original cause of all their defeats. In the present case Germany committed nearly as great a blunder. No doubt she had realized a marvel of complete military preparedness and put over two million men in the field when only one million had been expected by the best informed writers (Generals Maitrot, Bonnal, etc.), but her exaggerated confidence in her superiority led her to the adoption of a strategic plan that did not take sufficient account of the value of the forces arrayed against her.

To-day, but too late, the Fatherland sees France in her true light as a land of patriotic devotion and as by far the most dangerous of her many foes. The battle of the Marne, and especially the stiff fights during May and June, north of Arras, have demonstrated how wonderfully forty-five years of universal military training have improved the native qualities of the French soldier and prepared the whole nation for the fearful ordeal of a protracted fight for existence.

As to France, she has made nearly as many mistakes as Germany, and is trying hard to repair them. Aggression caught her napping in a pacifist dream, with no modern heavy artillery and no really efficient fortifications, the only redeeming features being the ardent patriotism of the whole population and the clockwork regularity with which the huge mobilization was carried out. Secondly, at the outset of the war she underestimated the numerical strength and the mobility of the enemy; hence a faulty strategic disposition entailing the southward retreat to the Marne. Thirdly, after the victory on the Marne, France took it for granted that Germany had suffered a decisive defeat and that the principal work had been accomplished. Fourthly, she once entertained the dangerous delusion that time was working for her and that the Fatherland would ultimately be brought to surrender by shortage of food, ammunition and finances.

There are signs of a more accurate view of the situation. Though Germany no doubt suffers from the tight blockade of the Anglo-French armada, experience as well as reliable information has convinced thoughtful observers that she can only be brought to her knees by superior military force, made up of both superior numbers and superior artillery matériel and munition supply. Hence the feverish activity prevailing in French and English artillery factories, which is only a belated answer to German efforts in the same direction. The undeniable advance the Fatherland has gained, which permitted her, for instance, to crush the brave but poorly armed Russians under a hurricane of many hundreds of thousand shells, is due to the organizing on a larger scale of the Krupp works (130,000 hands) at the very moment when the French Creusot firm (17,000 workmen) lost most of its personnel through the mobilization, and also to the converting into ammunition factories of the important Belgian and French Lille-Roubaix works. France, though deprived of over half her industrial plant through invasion, is making up for lost time with her wonderful recuperating power, making of the whole of France an arsenal behind the fighting line. As to England, who has been up to lately doing "business as usual," she has learned the lesson of the north of Arras fights, when Marshal French was unable to advance in unison with the Gallic army, as prearranged, through lack of ammunition; and she is at present applying her unequalled industrial resources to excelling Germany, which she will probably do in time.

An adequate ammunition supply has again and again been shown to be the only way to avoid the truly frightful losses which badly prepared frontal attacks invariably entail (think, for instance, of the fearful number of German killed before Ypres and on the Yser River), but the number of the combatants and the reserve available in trained soldiers remain, after all, the deciding factor. On paper the huge population of Russia and the million volunteers of Great Britain give a clear advantage to the Allies, at least, in the long run, especially as Germany, which is suffering heavy daily losses on two extensive fronts, cannot be expected to have retained the margin of superiority she possessed at the beginning. But, for the present, considering that only thoroughly trained and equipped soldiers are desirable in the fighting line, and that time and work will be needed to train raw British recruits and equip and arm the innumerable million defenders of the "Little Father," the 2,500,000 seasoned combatants of France, who, with the exception of thirty-five miles occupied by the English army, defend a line of trenches several hundred miles long from the North Sea to Switzerland, form the only insuperable obstacle between the Fatherland and the overwhelming victory needed to make the Kaiser master of Europe. Thus the Allies have been saved by French conscription. Had the French army been what it was in 1870, a hastily improvised force round an insufficient nucleus of regular troops, neither England nor Russia would have had the leisure to repair the numerical or material deficiencies of their armies, and the war would long since have been at an end. Hence the folly of those incurable pacifists and dreamers, blind to the lessons of history, who believe that the victory of France and her allies will put an end to universal war training in Europe. As a matter of fact, the contrary will happen, and it is safe to say that Old England, up to the present solely relying upon her mighty fleet, will have learned that conscription is also necessary to safeguard her shores from foreign encroachments in these times of momentous submarine and aerial developments, when no amount of fortifications or even

battleships can make up for the lack of an ever ready adequate standing army.

WHAT CONSCRIPTION HAS DONE FOR FRANCE.

A conscript army is a school of patriotism and self-sacrifice which no substitute organization can completely replace. In this respect it is instructive to compare the position of affairs in "free England" and in military France. In our Republic the "mobilization générale" in August changed the very foundations of the life of the nation, which, from then, made war her only *raison d'être* and pursuit. The military authorities were made supreme. Hence every man of military age was mobilized, every place of military importance automatically placed under guard, and every suspect person found himself under arrest or under police control and powerless to do any mischief; thus no chance for the enemy to cause important bridges and works to be blown up, and no "sabotage" whatever in a country where anarchism and anti-militarism were supposed to be rife. At the front, in the depots and military factories all over the land, the most admirable discipline and zeal, even countrywomen, cheerfully volunteering to do the hard work of their mobilized husbands and fathers, and ensuring for 1915 a general harvest little inferior to that of 1914.

See now in England, where soldiering is not in honor to the same extent. The war has changed nothing in the life of the nation. It did not place the authorities on their guard against hostile underwork and influences. The result has been two ships blown up to atoms in Chatham Harbor and a series of spontaneous fires in military establishments, and, lastly, a scandalous strike of the South Wales miners, who have only consented to resume work after a week of parleying, speechmaking and drinking. Now in France (and the same is true in Germany) strikes of that kind, "devant l'ennemi," are unthinkable. The leaders would in a few hours have been court-martialed and shot, and the workmen refusing to work immediately sent to the firing line. But Frenchmen have been educated by conscription to sacrifice their private interests to those of the country, and consider it as quite natural to do their best in ammunition making for little or no pay at all. Again, whereas in England recruiting officers have often been jeered at and given by eligible recruits such answers as, "I have not yet come down so low as to be a soldier!" or "I don't want to fight! I don't care if the Germans come here! I would just as well be a German!" without being able even to arrest the offenders, a blasphematory language of that sort in France would be promptly visited with court-martial and the most severe penalties, but, of course, universal military training has rendered impossible here such indifference to all patriotic feeling.

Moreover, an army of volunteers, however efficient, on the British system, by placing together in sections and companies men totally strangers to each other and that have everything to learn from soldiers' life, cannot possess the perfect homogeneity of conscript armies, where men have been trained together for three or more years and are united by a long comradeship. See, for instance, a French territorial (35-47 years of age) on his way to his depot, which is generally in the town in which he has accomplished his three years' service under the colors. On suddenly receiving from the postman the fateful order to join "at once and without delay" he starts for the station specified in his mobilization "livret," where a train militaire is being crowded with reservists of his age.

Gloomy thoughts have no time to enter his brain as he hears his name joyfully shouted by "camarades de régiment" he had long lost from sight. In such a merry company he forgets family cares and business preoccupations. Souvenirs of barrack life fill his imagination, and as the train whistles out of the animated "gare" with a full load of talkative comrades the gray-bearded veteran finds himself anew the light-hearted conscript of so many years since. He is no longer a "pékin" (military nickname for mere civilians), as he is careful to remind the kind-hearted dames de la Croix-Rouge who at every important station are bringing coffee and sandwiches "pour les militaires" exclusively, and his arrival at the caserne is something of a fête. He has no chance to think of home. In no time he is attired in blue overcoat and red trousers, fully armed and equipped. His dream is now to hear his spacious and sonorous military boots resound on the pavement of the streets he knows so well, in company with a few choice friends.

Unfortunately he has no leisure to do so. French military discipline, which is "une main de fer dans un gant de velours," is at once felt. Events are succeeding rapidly. Presently he is facing a stern looking officer who has returned from the front minus one arm, but with the Cross de la Légion d'Honneur and the "Croix de Guerre" pinned on his breast, and, as he is an emotional Frenchman, he feels inwardly full of respect for the mutilated hero who stands before him as an object lesson of patriotism, and with deference he answers the series of questions put to him.

J. B. G.

THE DOUBLE-BARRELED CANNON.

(From the *Confederate Veteran*, July.)

The city of Athens, Ga., is the owner of a double-barreled cannon, the only one in the United States and perhaps the only one in the world. It stands in the park in front of the City Hall, a relic of the dead past and an object of curiosity to tourists who visit the classic city of the state of Georgia.

The cannon was invented by Dr. John Gilleland, a dentist of Jackson county, Ga., and was cast at the Athens Foundry and Machine Works during the war between the states. The gun is about four feet long with a bore about three inches in diameter, the axis of each barrel being inclined at a very slight angle from the other, the reason for which will be explained later. It has three touch holes, one for each barrel, by which they could be fired independently of each other, and one in the center connecting with both barrels which would fire them simultaneously.

The gun was intended for the use of chain shot. The two balls, chained together, were to be fired at the same instant, one from each of the two barrels set at slight angles to each other. As the balls separated the chain would be drawn tight; then they would travel parallel to each other, the chain between, like an immense scythe, cutting down a whole row of troops.

But, like many other scientific theories, it would not work in practice; it was a failure. It was found almost impossible to make both barrels explode at exactly the same instant, in which case the ball that left the barrel first, being held back by the chain, would swing round in a circle before starting on its onward journey, making it as dangerous to be behind the gun as in front. When

both barrels did happen to explode exactly together the chain always snapped and the balls parted company. Once in trial practice with a very strong chain between the balls it made a successful shot. A thicket of young pines at which it was aimed looked as if a narrow cyclone or a giant mowing machine had passed through. In one respect only was it successful. At short range with both barrels loaded with canister or grape shot and fired at the same time it would, like a bell-mouthed blunderbuss, scatter bullets over an acre of ground and obliterate any body of troops charging directly upon it.

It was used in only one skirmish. That was when Sherman in his march through Georgia sent Stoneman and his raiders to burn Athens. Then the old cannon on the hills three miles from town helped to beat them off. In that skirmish it was loaded with shell without the chain, but it was not accurate.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

As a result of a raid by German airships on the east coast of England on the night of Aug. 9 one man, nine women and four children were killed, and five men, seven women and two children were wounded by the bombs dropped, according to the official announcement. The official report states that the Zeppelins visited the east coast between the hours of 8:50 p.m. and 12:30 a.m., but the location of the places is not given. Some fires were caused by the dropping of incendiary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished and only immaterial damage was done. The report also goes on to say that one Zeppelin was seriously damaged by the gunfire of the land defenses and was reported being towed into Ostend, was subjected to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk and was reported completely destroyed by an explosion. The night was extremely dark and was accompanied by thick fog in places which rendered night flying by aeroplanes very difficult. Flight Sub-Lieut. R. Lord, who was one of the pilots sent up to engage the enemy, was killed on landing in the dark. He was a grandson of Sir Riley Lord and went to his death from a dance with his fiancée, Miss Violet Beever. Half an hour later she stood by his bedside, holding his hand till he died. An unofficial despatch from Paris states that Allied aviators destroyed a Zeppelin airship near Ostend on the morning of Aug. 10. The Zeppelin was first attacked by a British aviator, who, according to information reaching Paris, succeeded in seriously damaging the dirigible, and its destruction was completed by French aviators from Dunkirk. This is probably the German airship mentioned in the British official report as being destroyed.

An official communication from Berlin Aug. 10 says that on the forenoon of Aug. 9 from six to eight enemy aeroplanes attacked Zweibruecken and Sankt Ingbert, which are outside the military district. From fifteen to twenty bombs were dropped on Zweibruecken, causing only unimportant material damage. At Sankt Ingbert eight persons were killed and two wounded, the despatch says.

A British Order in Council defined ten areas in which the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor shall be controlled by the state "on the ground that war material is being made, loaded, unloaded and dealt with therein." The Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) applies very drastic restrictions to the area of Newhaven, limiting the hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold in any licensed premises or club to four and a half on weekdays and to four on Sundays. There are additional restrictions as to spirits; treating and credit are prohibited; and the bona fide traveler loses his privileged status. Food and non-intoxicants may be supplied during the hours now permitted. Any person contravening the order is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labor and a fine of £100.

The British Admiralty announces that the British torpedo boat destroyer Lynx was sunk Aug. 10 as a result of striking a mine. She displaced 935 tons, was 260 feet long, 27 feet beam and was capable of traveling thirty-two knots an hour. The Lynx carried three 4-inch guns and was equipped with four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement in normal times consisted of 100 officers and men. Four officers and twenty-two men, it is announced, were saved.

A wireless despatch from Berlin, via Sayville, on Aug. 10, states that the British auxiliary cruiser Indra was sunk that day by a German submarine. The Indra was a merchant vessel of 7,900 tons at the opening of the war. She was taken over from the Peninsula and Oriental Line as an auxiliary cruiser. The vessel was torpedoed while entering Restfjord, Norway. The Swedish steamer Goeland saved eighty of her crew. The Indra was built in 1896.

Professor Lusena has got up a "decalog" which is being distributed to all the Italian soldiers, some of the daily papers having printed it in card form. The instructions, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, emphasize the importance of never touching a wound with the fingers or any object except the contents of a first-aid packet or its equivalent. No attempt should be made to wash the wound, but if tincture of iodine is at hand it should be applied inside the wound. The wound should be covered immediately with gauze from the first-aid packet. Bleeding should be arrested by a tourniquet, but stress is laid on the importance of hastening to obtain medical care as soon as possible, and that if constrictions are applied for more than two hours at most gangrene is liable to follow.

COAST ARTILLERY AS INFANTRY.

Aug. 5, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Noting in your issue of July 31, 1915, where several non-commissioned officers of the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Terry, N.Y., have received certificates of eligibility for commissions in Volunteers ranging from lieutenant colonel of *Infantry* to captain of *Infantry*, I wish you would please inform me what rank will be given to officers of *Infantry* in the Regular Army and Organized Militia who have devoted their time to the studies and duties of an *Infantry* officer? Also, what about the rank to be given the efficient non-commissioned officers of the *Infantry*? I believe the Coast Artillery Corps expect to be used as *Infantry* if it comes to a "show down," and if the Coast Artillery Corps are short of men now, why weren't the non-commissioned officers at Fort Terry given certificates of eligibility for volunteer commissions in the Coast Artillery Corps? I hardly think that the men who are receiving training in the Coast Artillery Corps are capable of handling positions of such high rank in the Volunteers as that stated above. Their military training might fit them for commissions as a second lieutenant

of Volunteers, but nothing higher. I would hate to be placed with a Regular or Volunteer company under the command of one of the above mentioned non-commissioned officers as a field officer.

INFANTRY.

EQUALITY OF PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For some time past, spasmodic efforts have been made to induce the War Department or Congress to adopt some scheme to equalize the inequality of promotion existing between the different branches of the Service. All efforts have to date proved unavailing. Now a new Moses has appeared in the person of Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., who in a letter to the Adjutant General suggests the following reasonable plan.

"In view of the apparent impossibility of securing action by Congress on the single list, I recommend that action be taken toward embodying the following provisions in any bill that may be presented: 'Provided, That hereafter all officers of the Army shall take rank in each grade according to length of commissioned service.'

This sounds reasonable and just—so reasonable that we have to read it over twice to see that there is no catch concealed somewhere among these simple words. Everyone admits the justice of the claim that promotion should be more or less equal between the several branches. In other words: Just because an officer happens to choose the Infantry or the Cavalry upon his graduation from West Point, is no reason why he should be a captain or major ahead of his classmates who are in the Artillery, or Engineers, or Ordnance.

That this equality of promotion does not exist can be clearly shown by reference to any Army Register of any date. For a concrete example take X—, of the Cavalry. On the Army Register for 1905, one year after graduation, X— appears eight files ahead of Y—, C.A.C. Examination of the Register for 1909, five years after graduation, shows Y— a first lieutenant and 758 files ahead of X—. Examine the Register for 1915, and you will find Y— a captain and 887 files on the lineal list ahead of X—. In 1911 the Extra Officers' bill passed and X—, with his other classmates, takes his examination for promotion to first lieutenant. Again the law of inequality steps in, and on consulting the Register for 1915 you will see that X— ranks 885 on the lineal list, 191 files below the lowest of his classmates in the Infantry. In turn these Infantrymen are 518 files below their lowest ranking classmate in the Field Artillery, and 704 files below their lowest classmate in the Coast Artillery. In other words X— has lost since graduation 895 files on the lineal list. All this through no fault of his own. As a matter of fact in the interim he has been awarded a medal of honor, so no one can consistently claim that he was lacking in merit.

Now consider for a minute this loss of files on the relative list. Eight hundred and ninety-five files would be quite a good sized sentence for a court-martial to adjudge. This loss will manifest itself in a hundred different ways: If he goes into the field he may easily be under the orders of some other officer who was in high school when X— graduated from West Point. On the Army transport he takes his family below decks to a stuffy ill-ventilated stateroom while men who entered the Service after he was commissioned brag about the nice cool stateroom to which their rank entitles them. In choice of quarters, as a member of courts, boards of all kinds, guard duty—anywhere the different branches are brought together, he will be faced with the same proposition.

Take another case: A— of the Infantry, who was a commissioned officer of Volunteers in 1898, and commissioned in the Regular Army in 1901. The Army Register for 1915 shows him eighteen files in lineal rank below B—, of the Engineer Corps, who was eleven years old when A— was first commissioned. A— had been commissioned for eight years before B— received his first commission and yet A— under the present system now ranks B— and always will.

The Army Register is full of parallel cases, and in view of the fact that the War Department does not seem to have much success in getting Congress to act on the single list, this plan of Captain Boyd's looks good to the most of us and the justice of it cannot be denied.

The question now arises as to who should put this before Congress. It seems that it should not be such a stupendous undertaking for the War Department to get the Military Committee to consider the proposition.

ONE OF THEM.

ON EARTH, THE SWORD.

"A disciple is not above His master," Who declared, "Think not that I came to cast peace on the earth: I came not to cast peace, but a sword. * * * For a man's foes shall be those of his own household. * * * He that doth not take his cross and follow after me is not worthy of me" (alludes to the custom of causing the condemned to bear his own cross to the place of execution).

C. Q. W.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN'S PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The suggestion by several of your correspondents that the retired pay for the retired enlisted men be provided by the enlisted men is very worthy, both from the Government's point of view and from the enlisted men themselves. The retired pay, though, should be \$100 per month for each retired soldier, irrespective of the grade in which he retired; and he should be retired after not more than twenty years' continuous service. The suggestion is popular with all whom I have heard comment on the proposal—even if it were necessary to materially increase the monthly allotment above twenty-five cents.

Retiring the soldier after more than twenty years' continuous service and on \$100 per month would prove a great inducement for a better class of men to join the ranks and to serve continuously in the Army. The retired soldier would then be able to live on his retired pay, and there would be retired men at an age yet able to give valuable service in the Militia. And in case of war there would be retired soldiers able to give most valuable assistance in the forming of volunteers. The Government would also have a retired force of seasoned soldiers (a reserve) at no expense whatever.

R. L. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. H. H.—The order of standing of the graduates of the Army Medical School, class of 1915, is indicated by their appointments, May 17 to May 27, as noted on page 152, Army List of June 20, 1915: Offutt, Chun, O'Connor, Jones, Scott, Haggard, Maul, Dixon, Harden, Teft and Hogan. Heaton and Bunting, of the graduates, were relieved from active duty July 8.

C. O'H.—We refer you to the navy yard officials to learn your standing on eligible list. Considering your rating, your prospects should be good.

H. M. S.—Regarding examinations for New York Post-Office apply to Civil Service Commission.

J. V. N.—Regarding positions as guards at fortifications under construction apply to the War Department.

R. O. J.—Applications to take examination for Philippine Scouts should go through channel. You may be too late for this year, as your name should have gone in by July 1.

L. C. asks: I am serving on my second enlistment. Can I be transferred to the Reserve after serving two years under the colors? Answer: Three years.

P. J. B. asks: While a man is serving on the Reserve will he have to pay poll tax? Answer: This is matter depending entirely upon local and state law.

B. B. K. asks: (1) Is it possible for an enlisted man (private) now in the Army to take examination for eligibility for commission in the Volunteers? If so, what G.O. contains the necessary information? Assuming that I take above examination, and pass, in the event of raising Volunteer forces, would I be discharged from the Regular Service for convenience of the Government in order to accept commission in the Volunteers if my appointment would be in order? (2) Just what is the status of a soldier enlisted under the seven-year bill, who furloughs to the Reserve at the expiration of three years' service with the colors, as affects re-enlistment previous to the expiration of his four years of Reserve service? (3) Can a soldier serving on the Reserve take examination for eligibility for commission in the Volunteers? If so, what is the authority? (4) Assuming that I was serving on the Reserve, took above examination, and passed, how would I be dropped from the Reserve in order to accept commission in the Volunteers if appointment was offered? Answer: (1) This is under authority of Sec. 23 of the Dick Militia Law, approved Jan. 21, 1908; see G.O. 57, March 25, 1909. (2) He cannot re-enlist until end of seventh year. (3) He may; see answer to (1). (4) For convenience of Government.

J. W. B.—You passed the recent examination for promotion to the grade of sergeant, Hospital Corps, and your name has been placed on the eligible list. As to your prospects of appointment apply through channel.

F. S.—Regarding your enlistment as a minor with the assistance of a "professional" guardian, state your case through the channel.

J. K. B. asks: If a young man who is seventeen years of age runs away from home and applies for enlistment as twenty-one years and is accepted and after serving four months is dissatisfied, but not eighteen years old yet, is there any way in which he can get out of the Service outside of a purchase discharge? Answer: If he pleads guilty to false enlistment he can be discharged without honor and without trial.

D. I. K.—As noted in our issue of Aug 7, candidates are now being designated for examination for entrance into the Navy Pay Corps. Application for authority to appear before the examining board should be made to the Navy Department. Examinations are held as the demands of the Service may require.

C. T.—As you were out of the Service between July, 1913, and June, 1914, your previous continuous service from 1902 to 1913 counts as but one period, and your pay is rightly that of the second.

G. A. W. asks: Has the company commander a right to hold, draw or garnish a soldier's pay without the soldier's permission for a civilian debt, or debts otherwise than Government debts? Answer: No; but a soldier who refuses to pay his just debts may be court-martialed.

A. T. asks: If one soldier murders another soldier on a military reservation, have the civil authorities any jurisdiction? Answer: It is the duty of the military authorities in such case, if the crime occurs in time of peace, to turn the soldier over to the civil authorities and render every assistance possible to bring the man to trial. See A.W. 59.

M. P. asks: Is there any course of study and examinations which can be taken by a civilian to equip him for the duties of an officer in the Regular Army? Answer: Study the various manuals prescribed for the different arms of the Service. Get a copy of War Department order relating to examinations of officers for second lieutenancies, and see school ads. on page 1592 of this issue.

READER.—The leper colonies do not employ guards.

M. L. asks: (1) May a lady unaccompanied by passage on an Army transport for Manila? (2) Would the fact that she has a relative in the Service entitle her to such accommodation? Also (3) are women employed in any capacity in the new Army and Navy Club in Manila? If so, is it through Civil Service examinations? To whom would she apply when seeking a position either on the household staff or in the office, her mentality and stenographic training probably fitting her for the latter? Answer: (1) and (2) If she has a relative in the Service in the Philippines, she could go as "family of _____"; the Q.M. General at Washington can give you full information. (3) Apply to Army and Navy Club, which is not under Civil Service or other Government direction and has no official connection with the Government.

G. P. R. asks: Does a soldier have to enlist on the Reserve upon the granting of his discharge by purchase after one year's service? Answer: No; he is completely separated from the Service.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

SQUADRON A, N.G.N.Y.—MAJOR WRIGHT.

An interesting roster for 1915 has been issued by Major W. R. Wright, of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., which contains the names of the present officers of the command, the names of ex-officers, the names of honorary members, and much other information. The attendance record for 1914 of the several units of the squadron is given as follows: Troop C, 98.38; Troop A, 96.22; Troop D, 96.15; Troop B, 95.92; and Machine-gun Troop, 94.83. The number of men in the squadron who performed 100 per cent. of duty last year is 141, divided as follows: Field, Staff and Non-commissioned Staff, 4; Hospital Corps, 1; band, 6; Troop C, 32; Troop D, 26; Troop B, 25; Troop A, 24; and Machine-gun Troop, 23. Some members of the squadron have performed 100 per cent. of duty for many years. Major Wright and 1st Sergt. David Stuart have 16 years of 100 per cent. duty to their credit; Lieut. Reginald E. Wigham and Capt. Philip T. Stillman, 14 years; Lieut. Granville Youngs, 13 years; Lieut. D. Howland Brown, Lieut. Walter H. Powers, Pvt. Alfred C. Charles and Capt. Henry Sheldon, 11 years; Sergt. Alfred Roelker, Jr., and Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 10 years; Lieut. Frederick W. Wurster, Lieut. Albert W. Putnam and Sergt. S. Edson Gage, 9 years; Sergt. Edgar C. Leaycraft, 8 years; Corp. A. G. Fox, Pvt. N. B. Fox, 1st Sergt. R. B. Bartholomew, Lieut. George O. Redington, 1st Sergt. Lathan R. Reed, Lieut. C. C. Townsend, 1st Sergt. N. H. Eggleston, Sergt. Stephen W. Mason, Pvt. R. E. Curtis and 1st Sergt. George W. Hubbell, Jr., all performed 7 years 100 per cent. duty. Others performed 100 per cent. duty from 5 years down.

In addition to the above the records showing the activity of the squadron in small-arms firing, horseshoeing competitions, polo and hockey, a list of members who served in other organizations and a chronology of the command are given. The first event recorded is the muster in of the parent organization, Troop A, April 2, 1889, under command of Capt. Charles

F. Roe, now major general, retired. The first outdoor duty of the troop was on April 29, 1889, as escort to President Benjamin Harrison, upon his arrival in New York to attend the centennial celebration.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Speaking of the tour of field service of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., under Col. Daniel Appleton, at Fishkill Plains, N.Y., which was so highly appreciated by all participating, the 7th Regiment Gazette says:

"The 7th was fortunate in having with it Capt. George H. White, U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor. Captain White is considered one of the best instructors, having a happy faculty of making his instructions clear and interesting. The field service of the 7th in 1915 still further strengthened the already strong bonds between the regiment and the Regular establishment. In camp there was much intermingling of the men to their great acquaintance. That the military efficiency of the regiment was fully appreciated the following letter from Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d U.S. Cav., commanding the Red forces, shows:

"Camp Whitman, Hopewell Junction, N.Y., July 22, 1915.

"My dear Colonel Appleton: I desire to express my appreciation of the discipline, fire control and maneuvering ability of your regiment exhibited in the field exercises held to-day. The position of the regiment was at no time in danger. When directed to fall back an intact battalion was confronting the alleged turning movement against its left flank. In the rear guard action resulting from the umpire's orders your machine guns played a wonderfully effective part. The Mounted Detachment did excellent work and on future occasions deserves greater opportunities. I shall long remember the day as a fine exhibition of maneuvering of troops against greatly superior odds and umpires.

"Sincerely yours,

"(Signed.) J. T. DICKMAN.

"Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y."

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

The recent tour of duty of the 69th N.Y. at Fishkill Plains was beyond any doubt the best outdoor instruction the regiment has ever had in time of peace and, like other organizations, the regiment returned to its home station greatly benefited. The officers and men from Colonel Conley down are delighted with the entire conduct of the camp, the progressive instruction imparted, the camp site and the opportunity to gain varied and necessary knowledge of field work. The work of the regiment called forth letters of praise from Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the division, and from Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y. Col. Louis D. Conley, of the 69th Regiment, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the letters he had received, declared that the camp was the most instructive his command had ever attended, and that its results should be far reaching in the practical instruction of the National Guard. The letter which Colonel Conley received from General O'Ryan said:

"From personal observation and the reports of staff officers the work of your command during the field exercises at Camp Whitman indicates a commendable zeal on the part of both officers and men. No infractions of discipline were reported."

The letter from General Dyer to Colonel Conley was as follows:

"It was with greatest pride, pleasure and satisfaction that I saw the very great improvement in your regiment at Camp Whitman. You all have every reason to be more than proud of the work which you performed and the record which you made. Will you please convey to the officers and men of the 69th my warmest congratulations and very best wishes for their continued success and improvement. You all know my affection for your regiment, and how very anxious I am that the 69th should show the people what they really can do when they really want to. I want also to congratulate you personally on what you have accomplished. No one knows it better than I, and I am delighted to be able to write to you that you certainly are to be congratulated on your successful work and the present condition of the 69th."

The officers of the 69th express great esteem for Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th U.S. Inf., who was on duty with the regiment as an inspector-instructor at Fishkill Plains. As one officer put it, "Captain Welsh proved himself of the greatest value to the 69th and has the art of instruction down to the most practical basis. He knows how to handle men in the most effective manner and in a few words tells what should be done, or what should not be done. He was a most modest officer, but a most popular one, and no more efficient representative from the Regular establishment ever served with the 69th."

Colonel Conley has received a very kindly letter from Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th, expressing his appreciation for the review tendered him of the 69th at the close of the camp. Colonel Appleton also praises the work of the 69th and refers to the friendship that has existed between the two commands over so many years.

The field music of the 69th gave the 7th quite a serenade one evening at the camp, and so enthused the 7th men with the fine rendition of the airs that large numbers fell in behind the 69th field musicians and followed them in the march back to their camp. The regiment will enter a rifle team in the annual matches. The officers of the regiment have wisely adopted the appointive system for the selection of officers.

MISSOURI.

Troop B, Missouri N.G. Cavalry, left the armory at Oakland and Mackland avenue, St. Louis, on Sunday, July 18, at 7 a.m. in command of Capt. Rembert von Muenchhausen, with 1st Lieut. Eugene Hietkamp, and accompanied by Major M. M. McNamee, U.S. Cav., inspector-instructor, Major Albert Luizwiler, Q.M. Corps, N.G., and Lieut. George W. Belshe, Med. Corps, N.G.

The troop was reviewed near Fenton, Mo., by Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, Commanding General, Mo. N.G., Brig. Gen. J. B. O'Meara, Adjutant General, Mo. N.G., Major J. L. Hanley, I.G. Department, Mo. N.G., and Capt. Charles M. Gordon, U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor. The march covered ninety-nine miles, by way of Fenton, Byrnesville Bridge, Robertsburg, Pacific, Valley Park and back to St. Louis, and occupied from July 18 to 25.

The program of instruction was as follows: July 18, on march, gaiting horses and patrol work; in camp, camp pitching and flank patrols; in camp, same as day before, July 20, on march, troop instructed in "escort to wagon train"; in camp, general instructions on troop drills, July 21, 22 and 23 (Robertsburg), from 7 to 11 a.m. mounted troop drill; one hour every afternoon saber drill, rifle drill or pistol practice; for non-commissioned officers, one-half hour general instruction; instruction in breaking camp, and pitching camp at night. July 24, break camp; on march, act as rear cavalry at squadron; patrol work. July 25, march in to Forest Park, parade and review; instruction in swimming horses en route; also use and reading of maps, sending messages, etc. Lectures were given in camp by the surgeon on sanitation, first aid and individual cooking.

Brigadier General O'Meara joined the troop at Valley Park on July 24 and after an inspection gave a dinner for all of the officers. At Forest Park July 25, upon the return to St. Louis a parade and review was given. Adjutant General O'Meara and Hon. Henry Kiel, Mayor of St. Louis, accompanied by Major M. M. McNamee, U.S.A., reviewed the troops, after which they proceeded to the armory and disbanded.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Brown rifle range, established and equipped by the War Department for the use of Co. L, 1st Inf., North Carolina N.G., was formally opened Aug. 12 at Concord. The events of the day were conducted by Co. L and the gun club at the range two miles west of Concord on the Charlotte road. There were varied events, some of which any one present could take part in. The .30-caliber U.S. rifle was used in all contests except those of the gun clubs. A barbecue and Dutch supper was

(Continued on page 1600.)

The following statement was given out at the Navy Department, dated Aug. 12: "Experiments are being conducted with a view to ascertaining the effect of shell fire on unarmored structures. Data was obtained yesterday by firing at the superstructure of the Puritan at the mouth of the Potomac river which cleared up several doubtful points and will be of material assistance to the Bureau of Ordnance and the Bureau of Construction and Repair in future designs." Just why the Department should desire information as to the "effect of shell fire on unarmored structures" it is difficult to conjecture. In some quarters it is believed that the experiment had some connection with the development of a defense against submarines. Submarines are unarmored and it was reasoned that the Department was seeking information as to the effect of shell fire upon undersea craft. It was reported upon good authority that a 12-inch gun was used at between three and four hundred yards. Intimations were made that explosive shells were used in the experiment and that they were of a new type. One press despatch reported that a new Islam shell was used; it is stated at the Navy Department that the Islam shell was not used in the Puritan experiments. It is evident that the Navy Department did not intend even to announce that the experiment would be made, as it maintained its silence about the matter until a telegram was sent out to the daily papers from Norfolk giving an account of the firing.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, arrived at New York Aug. 9 from Panama, accompanied by Mrs. Goethals and his son, Thomas, and went on to Washington. According to newspaper interviews General Goethals said he would send in his resignation as Governor of the Canal Zone about Sept. 25. "My resignation will go into effect in November, unless the Government at Washington wishes me to remain longer," said the General. "At present I am on leave to discuss the appointment of a successor to Major Park, head of the Panama Bureau at the Capitol, who wishes to be relieved." When asked for his reason for resigning the General said that he had been in Panama seven years, which he thought was quite long enough. The canal was completed and is now in full operation, so there was no further need for his services. General Goethals called on Secretary of War Garrison Aug. 11. Following the conference General Goethals said he expected to leave Washington very soon for New York, whence he would go shortly to the Pacific coast on a vacation trip. He and the Secretary discussed only routine matters, an understanding having already been reached by them that General Goethals is to retire from service on the canal about Nov. 1. General Goethals expects to go on the retired list of the Army at that time unless the War Department has some special need for his remaining on the active list.

By a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the advisory committee for aeronautics will have available for its work \$5,000, appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and another \$5,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. This gives the advisory committee \$10,000 for the year beginning June 30, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916. As a result the committee is preparing for an extensive investigation of aeronautics and shortly after the first annual meeting in October will submit a comprehensive report to Congress. The Naval Act, approved March 3, 1915, after providing for the establishment of an advisory committee for aeronautics, made an appropriation for the expenses of the committee in the following terms: "That the sum of \$5,000 a year, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for five years is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for experimental work and investigations undertaken by the committee, clerical expenses and supplies, and necessary expenses of members of the committee, in going to, returning from, and while attending meetings of the committee." The Treasury Department decided that the first \$5,000 appropriated was available for the remainder of the fiscal year 1915 and during the fiscal year 1916.

Col. G. W. McIver, Inf., U.S.A., the Acting Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, under date of Aug. 10, in reference to the generous attitude of a number of firms toward their employees who are members of the National Guard, sent the following letter to the Adjutant General of Maine: "Your letter of Aug. 5, 1915, inclosing copy of correspondence concerning attendance of members of the Organized Militia of Maine at camps of instruction, has been received, and gives evidence of the awakened interest in military education in your section of the country. Your efforts with the manufacturers have been eminently satisfactory, and it is encouraging to receive such expressions from the solid business men of a community. We can now add the Bath Iron Works, the Rumford Falls Power Company, the Oxford Paper Company, the International Paper Company and the Fidelity Trust Company to the list including the Edison Company who will allow attendance of the Organized Militia at encampments without counting against their annual leave and who see fit to assist in remunerating employees who take up military training at such encampments."

Referring to the killing of three Mexicans by a posse rallying to the defense of a ranch they had attacked near Brownsville, Texas, the New York Evening Sun of Aug. 9 says: "We are surprised that American citizens should have so far forgotten what they owe to the cause of higher morality, higher ethics, higher civilization, as to have used arms to protect their homes, and American territory, against invaders. They committed the monstrous crime of being armed. They were jingoes. They defended the ranch and the women and the cattle and risked their lives and they have thus earned the undying scorn of those patriots, the peace-at-any-pricers. They exposed themselves to danger for the sake of nothing more than their women and their honor and their rights and their property, and so they have helped plunge the world back into barbarism. They missed a splendid moral opportunity. A righteous cause can only triumph when its believers allow themselves to be killed to the last man. If you don't believe it, let the peace-at-any-pricers convince you."

The battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire, which left Newport Aug. 11, will establish a base in southern waters south of Hampton Roads, instead of proceeding to Vera Cruz, to which port it was reported they were

bound. Secretary Daniels on Aug. 11 denied a report that the Atlantic Fleet, now at Newport, had been prepared to sail for Mexican waters.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy returned to Washington on Aug. 11, and immediately took up with the officers in the Department the work of preparing special reports to the President on the needs of the Army and Navy. The Secretary of War with the General Staff had been working on his report to be submitted to Congress for the past four months and he put the finishing touches upon it at a conference held on Aug. 12 at his residence. It is stated that Secretary Garrison before leaving for Sea Bright again on Thursday evening sent over his military policy report to the White House. The President, after going over the report carefully, will call the Secretary over to the White House and discuss it with him in detail. The chairmen of the Military Committees may also be called in by the President and an effort will be made to agree upon a military legislative program. Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Benson will see the President on Aug. 16, when they will discuss the naval program.

In an article on "The Pacific Coast and the War" in the Outlook for Aug. 4 Mr. J. W. Welpley tells us: "A great good for humanity may come out of this war, and it must be great for the law of compensation to work out; but it will not be a material gain for combatant or neutral. Neither will it be a world-wide surcease from war. The present propaganda of the pacifists is doing a vast spiritual harm to the American people. It is encouraging an egotistical selfishness, a spirit of Pharisaism, destroying their touch with humanity as a whole, and blinding them to what is going on in the world other than bloodshed. It is also further disarming our great nation, already more helpless than was England on land when this war began—a nation which is in need of sufficient organized power to enforce its just demands or resist aggression; and nowhere in America is the effect of the malign influence more in evidence than on the Pacific coast."

Orders for all patrolmen to salute the American flag every time it passes them on the street went into effect at Los Angeles, Cal., on Aug. 3, by direction of Chief of Police C. E. Snively, says a despatch from that city. "A military salute takes but a second," the order reads, "and does not deter from duty. It is a sign of respect appreciated by everyone who witnesses the evidence of loyalty. At the same time it will set an uplifting example to 'young America.'" This may possibly be the result of an article we published on June 5, page 1256, noting the action of Mr. F. A. Savage, of Baltimore, who is an officer of the Naval Militia of Maryland. Mr. Savage called the attention of the Police Commissioner of New York city to the failure of the police to salute the flag at the review during the stay of the Atlantic Fleet at New York. Attention was called at the time to the fact that in the absence of a specific regulation providing for a salute under the circumstances, the police were following the rules of their department.

The Department of Justice is investigating the charges that certain clerks in the Navy Department used advance information on the promotions of enlisted men to secure fees for the alleged influence that they could exercise in securing promotions. The scheme, it is charged, was to write to enlisted men of the Navy who were slated for promotion and inform them that by the payment of a fee the promotion could be secured. The fee for each case ranged from \$10 to \$25, but it is charged that the scheme was worked so extensively that those who were in the deal made a handsome sum. It is stated that the clerks worked through some messengers at the Department who were formerly enlisted men in the Navy and had an extensive acquaintance in the fleet. The officials of the Department obtained their first information of the alleged irregularities through a letter written by a seaman to one of the divisions declaring that he had never received the appointment for which he had paid a fee.

Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., retired, in an address before the City Club of St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10, in urging preparedness for any contingency is reported, in part, as follows: "Our ability to enforce the Monroe Doctrine or maintain the open door in China is just as strong as our Navy, and not a damned bit stronger. When I was on duty at Santo Domingo I found that my orders would reach just as far as my guns did, and no further." Referring to the efficiency of the Navy, Rear Admiral Dillingham said that ship for ship no country in the world had a more efficient Navy. But he said that from second rank it had now slipped until it was neck and neck with Germany for third place, and Japan was drawing close. "An adequate Navy is the cheapest insurance a country can have to guarantee peace," he said. "The present European war should show men of this country the value of preparedness."

Commenting on our criticism of the anti-enlistment league propaganda, the New York city weekly, *America*, in its issue of July 31 says: "What a turn-about in affairs! Rallying to the flag, pledging allegiance used to be the stock in trade of these pulpits, as a phase of the 'higher mission.' Now patriotism has gone a-begging, and doctrine akin to treason is startling the congregations of two cities. Attention, Guardians of Liberty! Native Americans are striking their colors!" Those good old days, the passing of which America laments, were the times before a huge "peace" endowment gave a new inspiration to teachers of national righteousness, and when the commands of an armor-enriched magnate did not outweigh the needs of the nation in the minds of those who regarded themselves as responsible in some degree at least for the trend of public thought.

The Illustrated London News of July 10 has six illustrations of the Lewis gun and two of the Hotchkiss, "weapons that fire hundreds of rounds in a minute and can be used by one man." The Lewis machine gun attains a rate of continuous fire of as many as 440 rounds a minute. The News says: "The Lewis gun is designed in such a manner that the only tool necessary to dis-

mantle it completely is an ordinary service cartridge, the point of whose bullet is used to disconnect every portion of the mechanism; and this operation is such a simple matter that the gun can be dismantled and any small damaged part replaced in five minutes. The weapon takes the service ammunition, and its range is similar to that of the service rifle. When used on a fixed mount the butt stock may be removed and a 'spade handle' substituted."

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant of Sunday, July 25, published the stirring address delivered by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., on the occasion of the recent prize night at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. The purpose of the address was to direct the attention of the boys of the school to their obligation to the country as soldiers. Concluding his address General Wood said: "I tell you all this in order that you may understand more fully what the real work of the Army has been—that its life saving has counterbalanced scores of times its work as a destructive force, if one may apply the term 'destructive forces' to a force used to terminate intolerable conditions and to establish humane, just and equitable governments among dependent people." A portrait of General Wood and Mrs. Wood accompanies the publication.

An officer on foreign station calls attention, naturally somewhat belatedly, to an article which appeared some months ago in the Nashville, Tenn., Banner, which told of the arrest of one "D. S. Riddle, of Lima, Ohio," on a charge of "brutal murder of a young girl in a boiler factory at Lima," and spoke of him as "an officer in the United States Army." Of course there is no such officer in the Service. Our correspondent says: "As you sometimes feel called upon to defend the fair name of the Army against both malicious and silly slanders, perhaps you can take note of this case and demand an apology if the matter is not already disposed of." It is to be hoped that the Banner discovered its error and later expressed its apologies to the Army.

The Illinois Grand Jury in its report on the capsizing of the passenger steamer Eastland at Chicago a few weeks ago, which resulted in the loss of close on to 1,000 lives, urges that the inspection service be taken out of the hands of the Department of Commerce and given to the Navy Department. The report finds that the Government inspectors had failed to investigate the stability of the ill fated vessel. The indictments returned were against George T. Arnold, president; William H. Hull, vice president; W. C. Steele, secretary-treasurer; Ray W. Davis, assistant secretary; Captain Pedersen and Engineer Erickson.

Col. Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., acting Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, reported on Aug. 9 that the canal was blocked on Aug. 7 on account of a movement of the west bank of Gaillard Cut for a length of about 3,000 feet. He states that a slow movement has been in progress for months, but that for two days prior to Aug. 7 the slide gained on dredges. On the latter date there was a channel only twelve feet in depth. It is further reported that all dredges are actively at work and that unless the slide becomes too rapid it is expected that the channel will be cleared in three days.

Before making the report on the location of the School for Aviators Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, and Capt. Richard C. Marshall, Q.M.C., will inspect a number of sites on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The resolution under which Colonel Reber and Captain Marshall are making their investigation contemplates that not only sites on the Pacific coast, but those on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts should be taken into consideration in the location of the school. The War Department is not authorized to select the site and the board is only requested to make a report on the merits of the different locations.

The daily papers are devoting considerable space to a bilge-keel ship brake which is the invention of J. H. Hyde, of Tacoma, Wash. It is on the same general plan as the La Costa brake which was tested some years ago on one of the old battleships. The La Costa brake did not prove to be a success on large ships. Mr. Hyde's brake is located differently and is constructed on different plans, but while it may prove a success on small models it is not believed that it will be safe to equip large warships with his invention.

Leading business men of Boston favor the mobilization of the full strength of the Militia of Massachusetts as a demonstration of preparedness. Governor Walsh proposed the mobilization on Aug. 12 at a meeting to arrange a program of entertainment for the national conference of the Governors, to be held in Boston Aug. 24 to 27. Advocates of the plan said that while a gathering of 6,500 men of the Militia, the first full mobilization in six years, would be expensive, the experiment in preparedness would be well worth the cost.

Steps have been taken at Monterey, Cal., to organize a business men's camp of military instruction. Many of the leading men are much interested and there is promise of good attendance. It is merely an extension of the student camp idea to business men, and in the opinion of officers of the Army who are qualified to judge the camps are of vital importance to the welfare of the country.

Major Charles M. Wesson, Cav., U.S.A., has been detailed to the Ordnance Department. The question of filling other vacancies in the Ordnance Department will be taken up when the Secretary of War takes action on the resignations that are now pending.

The resignation of Lieut. John J. Thomas, Coast Art. Corps, has been accepted.

The resignation of Asst. Paymr. King Terrell, U.S.N., has been accepted.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Woods, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from July 31, 1915, for disability incident to the Service, and was ordered home, was born in California Nov. 15, 1875, and entered the Navy May 19, 1894. He has had a total sea service of over thirteen years and a shore duty of a little over six years. He has been waiting orders in Washington pending his retirement and has been on sick leave for some time.

Col. Charles H. Grierson, a well known Cavalry officer of the Army, and a son of Bvt. Major Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U.S.A., was retired on his own application Aug. 8, 1915. Colonel Grierson was born in Illinois Aug. 11, 1855, and he is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1886, captain in 1897, and major, 15th Cavalry, in 1905. He was transferred to the 10th Cavalry Aug. 18, 1905; was promoted lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in March, 1911, and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry in April, 1912. He was placed on the unassigned list Sept. 19, 1912, and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry in January, 1914. The following April he was again unassigned, and on Sept. 4, 1914, he was promoted colonel of Cavalry. During his forty years on the active list Colonel Grierson in his early service was on frontier duty in Texas and Arizona, where he was engaged in scouting duty and was acting aide-de-camp to his father, Major General Grierson. He also served on frontier duty in New Mexico and at the various posts in Arizona and Montana up to 1898. In April, 1898, he was with his regiment at Camp Thomas, Ga., and Lakeland, Fla., and also served in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and chief commissary of subsistence, U.S. Volunteers, in May, 1898, and was chief commissary of the 4th Army Corps from July 7, 1898, to Feb. 8, 1899. Among other subsequent duties he served at Fort Clark, Texas, and with his regiment in Cuba in 1899 to 1902, and then went to Nebraska. While major of the 10th Cavalry he was in command of the 1st Squadron in 1906, rounding up Ute Indians in Wyoming and Montana. He served with the 6th Cavalry in the Philippines and was in command of the post of Camp Wallace, April 7, 1907, to May 14, 1907. He returned from the Philippines in July, 1909, going to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. Colonel Grierson has been in ill health for the past year, and has been under treatment at the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco, and is now in Washington to undergo further medical treatment.

Pay Dir. Reah Frazer, U.S.N., was retired for age on Aug. 11, 1915. He was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 11, 1853, and before being appointed to a commission in 1875 he served two years and six months as a captain's clerk in the Navy. "His many years' service in the Navy," writes a correspondent, "is replete with interesting and thrilling experiences, and it was Frazer's lot to participate in the naval battle at Santiago on board the Indiana, with Fighting Bob Evans. Frazer has many and varied accomplishments, but as a distiller of Samsonian coffee and a concocter of buckwheat cakes he can give George Boldt points. Moreover, he serves them after midnight to shatter the nerves and disturb the digestion of his best friends." While a clerk he was on the flagship Hartford and the Lackawanna on the Asiatic Station. He was appointed an assistant paymaster in 1875, and became a pay director in 1903. During his commissioned service Pay Director Frazer, who holds the rank of captain, was on the Intrepid, Catskill, Rio Bravo and Alliance, in the Jeannette Arctic search expedition, Wachusett, St. Louis, Richmond and Puritan, and was paymaster of the battleship Indiana in the war with Spain. He has been in charge of the Navy Pay Office in New York since April 1, 1912, and has had a total sea service of fourteen years and three months and a shore duty of twenty-one years.

Pay Insp. Eugene D. Ryan, U.S.N., who by the retirement of Frazer is promoted pay director from Aug. 12, 1915, with the rank of captain, was born in New York Feb. 27, 1870, and was appointed in the Navy July 29, 1892. Pay Inspector Ryan has last been on duty as general storekeeper at Philadelphia. He was a naval cadet from Sept. 4, 1886, until Feb. 18, 1890, when he resigned. In 1892 he was appointed an assistant paymaster. During the war with Spain he was a passed assistant paymaster on the Concord and was in the battle of Manila Bay. He volunteered to take charge of the after powder division on that vessel. He has had a total sea service of close on nine years and shore duty of nearly thirteen years.

The retirement of Pay Dir. Reah Frazer Aug. 11 promotes Pay Insp. E. D. Ryan to pay director; Paymr. Samuel Bryan to pay inspector and P.A. Paymr. E. M. Hacker to paymaster.

P.A. Surg. E. W. Phillips, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list Aug. 2 for disability incident to the Service, and ordered home, was born in New York Jan. 21, 1883, and was appointed in the Navy March 10, 1910. He had a sea service of close on three years and a shore duty of over two years. He has been under medical treatment at Las Animas, Colo.

RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral services over the remains of Brig. Gen. James Van Voast, U.S.A., retired, who died at his residence, No. 507 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1915, aged eighty-seven years nine months and twenty-one days, as we noted in our last issue, was held from his late residence July 20, thence to Evergreen Cemetery, Newport, Ky. The Rev. James M. Collins, acting rector of Christ Church, of Cincinnati, officiating. The honorary pallbearers were the following: Gen. Sumner H. Lincoln, U.S.A.; Judge Louis M. Hosea, formerly captain, 16th Inf., brevet major, retired; Capts. M. M. Maxon, U.S.A., Ulysses G. Worrell, 18th U.S. Inf., George R. Armstrong, U.S.A., Henry F. McFeely, U.S.A., William A. Johnson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; active pallbearers, Sergts. Gillis C. Howard, John C. Schweiger, John Lotz, Gary Sayre, Samuel Turner and John Ross, U.S.A.

The first flight made since the 1st Aero Squadron, U.S. Army, was transferred to Fort Sill, Okla., from San Diego, Cal., two weeks ago, resulted on Aug. 12, 1915, in the death of Capt. George H. Knox, Inf., U.S.A., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, and the very serious injury of Lieut. R. B. Sutton, Coast Art., detailed in the Signal

Corps. Their biplane had attained an altitude of 350 feet when suddenly something went wrong. It described two downward spirals, during which Captain Knox and Lieutenant Sutton could be seen making desperate efforts to control the mechanism. Then the biplane plunged straight to the earth. Both officers were crushed under the heavy motor. Captain Knox was dead when taken from the wreckage. Lieutenant Sutton was hurried to the fort hospital. Capt. Knox had charge of the biplane and Lieut. Sutton, who received his pilot's license only the day before the squadron left San Diego, was his aid. Upon their arrival at the reservation of Fort Sill several aviators said that wind currents from the Wichita Mountains would make aviation extremely dangerous. Captain Knox was born in New York May 28, 1874, and was appointed to the Army a second lieutenant from civil life in the 24th Infantry Sept. 9, 1898. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1899; captain, 8th Infantry, in 1905; was transferred to the 26th Infantry in 1908, and was detailed to the Q.M. Corps in 1912.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under Benjamin Harrison, a gallant soldier during our Civil War, an eminent lawyer and one of the founders of the Republican Party, died Aug. 6, 1915, at the home of his only daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, 14 East Sixtieth street, New York city, with whom he had lived for many years. He was stricken with paralysis some three weeks ago, and showed remarkable vitality, despite his advanced years. For five days he was unconscious and he died without regaining consciousness. General Tracy was born on a farm in Owego, Tioga county, New York, on April 26, 1830. He came of fighting stock, his father, Benjamin Tracy, having served in the War of 1812. He was educated in the common schools and at the Owego Academy, and after studying law with David and Warner, of Owego, he was admitted to practice law when he was just old enough to vote. General Tracy's ability to work is demonstrated by the fact that in 1859 he was taken ill and the courts in his county had to adjourn because he was engaged in every case upon the calendar. When Lincoln called for volunteers Governor Morgan divided the state of New York into thirty-two districts and appointed a committee of citizens in each district to raise one or more regiments. Mr. Tracy was chairman of the Tioga county committee, and after the regiment was raised he became colonel of the 109th New York. He had raised this regiment and one other and had asked permission to raise a third, but Governor Morgan refused to permit this on the ground that two regiments gave enough glory to one county. Colonel Tracy saw active service under General Burnside. His first battle was that of the Wilderness and for his personal bravery he received the Congressional medal of honor and was brevetted a brigadier general. Shortly after this his health failed and he went to Annapolis Hospital. He failed to become strong enough for duty, so he resigned and went back to Owego. In the fall of 1862 he felt strong enough to go to the front again, and he was appointed colonel of a negro regiment. He held this post until the surrender of Lee, when he again resigned and came to New York city as a member of the law firm of Benedict, Burr and Benedict. He lived in Brooklyn with his family then. He became very prominent in politics and served in the Assembly and as District Attorney, and a judge of the New York Court of Appeals. His law practice and political work engaged him until 1889, when President Harrison appointed him Secretary of the Navy. He was active in building the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Oregon, and the first armored cruisers, New York and Brooklyn. At the close of the Harrison Administration General Tracy resumed his private practice in New York. His energy remained with him late in life. On his eighty-fifth birthday he went to his law office at 2 Rector street and put in a full day. General Tracy was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., and the G.A.R., and belonged to the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs. Of recent years he had given up many of his corporation directorships. General Tracy was buried with military honors from old Trinity on Aug. 9. The honorary pallbearers were Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Col. John B. Bellinger, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral N. R. Usher and Capt. Thomas S. Rogers, U.S.N.; Chief Judge Willard Bartlett, Frank Platt, Paul Fuller and Mr. George F. Peabody. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. The military escort from the Army was under command of Major Robert R. S. Abernethy and the marines and bluejackets were under Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer, U.S.N. Among those present in the church were Brig. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., his brother-in-law, and the latter's son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, U.S.A. Judge W. H. Dickey, commander-in-chief of the Medal of Honor men of the G.A.R.; Gen. Horatio King, Major Charles Elliot Warren and Gen. Horace Porter, Lieut. Col. C. H. Lydecker, and delegations from the Grand Army of the Republic, the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Sons of the Revolution and the Union League Club and many lawyers of note.

The death of Alexander W. Hoffman, class of 1865, U.S.M.A., occurred in Buffalo, N.Y., July 4, 1915. He intended to be at the reunion of his class at West Point, June 11, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of graduation, but was taken with pneumonia a few days before. He served as a lieutenant in the 10th Infantry from June, 1865, to Nov. 13, 1874, when he resigned from the Army.

The death in Christiania, Norway, of Mrs. Frances Serrill Schermerhorn, wife of Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, N.G.N.Y., of New York city, on Aug. 5, 1915, is announced. She had been staying for some time at the home of her brother-in-law, Admiral Jacob Barresen, in Christiania, and her death occurred there. Mrs. Schermerhorn was the daughter of the late Col. Richard Levick, of Philadelphia. She is survived by her husband, to whom she was married in 1893.

Mrs. Webster A. Edgar, wife of Commander Edgar, U.S.N., retired, died Aug. 10, 1915, at the family residence, in Cazenovia, N.Y., after an illness of seven weeks. Mrs. Edgar was born in Annapolis and had lived in Cazenovia twenty-eight years. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons, Ensign Campbell D. Edgar, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Smith, and Mr. Webster Edgar, of Cazenovia, also by two sisters, living in Washington. The funeral took place Aug. 13 with services at St. James's Catholic Church. Father Fahey, of New York, celebrated the mass.

Florence Jane Allen, the infant daughter of Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Allen, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5, died the same day. It has been incorrectly stated that the birth occurred July 5, and the death on July 19.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Ludwig, Berlin Germany, Aug. 10, in memory of Mrs. Eleanor Sherman Thackara, wife of the American Consul General at Paris, and a daughter of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U.S.A. The service was attended by Mrs. James Watson Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador; Counsellor and Mrs. J. C. Crow, of the Embassy;

Capt. W. R. Gherardi, U.S.N., the Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Gherardi and Consul General and Mrs. Joseph C. Lay, as well as the executive committee of the American Women's Club. Consul General and Mrs. Thackara lived in Berlin for eight years up to 1913 and she was very highly regarded.

Mary Jane Baxter, sister of Col. John E. Baxter, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at Warwick, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1915.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Lulu Irene Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Van Ness Moore, and Ensign Zeno Waterbury Wicks, U.S.N., were married at Minisink, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1915, at the home of the bride's parents, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Rush W. Lake. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Ilma Moore, as maid of honor, the bridesmaid being Miss Beatrice Toth, of Port Jervis. Ensign Frank J. Cunneen acted as best man for the groom. Ensign Wicks is stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Somerville French announce the engagement of their daughter, Alma Vivian, to Lieut. Howard Eager, 4th U.S. Field Art., stationed at Texas City. The wedding will be solemnized in December on Lieutenant Eager's return from Fort Sill. "The bride-elect, who has not yet reached her eighteenth year," writes a correspondent, "is one of Galveston's loveliest young girls and a member of one of its oldest families, being a granddaughter of the late A. G. French. Lieutenant Eager is the son of Dr. John M. Eager now at Naples, Italy. He is a graduate of Harvard College, 1912, and during his two years' station at Texas City has made a host of friends both there and in Galveston. He is a brother of Lieut. John M. Eager, jr., 3d U.S. Field Art.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Mackeown and Lieut. P. N. Bellinger, U.S.N., came as a pleasant surprise to their friends. They were quietly married by Father Hourican at the rectory of St. Michael's, Pensacola, Fla., July 24, 1915, with only a few intimate friends present. After the ceremony the wedding party went to the Osceola Club, and here a very pretty reception was given them by Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Mustin, U.S.N., whose guest Miss Mackeown has been since last fall. Many friends from Pensacola were present, and nearly all the naval aviators with their wives greeted them. After drinking the health of the young couple from a loving cup and enjoying the bride's cake, cut with her husband's sword, they left for Old Point Comfort, Va., where they will be for several weeks, before returning to the aeronautic station in Pensacola.

The marriage of Miss Pauline Margaret Baldwin, daughter of Mr. Heman J. Baldwin, and Lieut. Bird Spencer Du Bois, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., was solemnized in the St. Cecilia chapel of the Glenwood Mission Inn, Riverside, Cal., the afternoon of July 28, 1915, in the presence of only relatives and intimate friends. Rev. Dr. Holt, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated. The bride was gowned in embroidered net and carried a shower bouquet of white rosebuds. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Clarence Wall Hobbs, of San Francisco, as matron of honor and by Miss Leila Lawrence, of Visalia, as bridesmaid. Both attendants wore white lace and carried pink rosebuds. Little Miss Alice Baldwin, of Los Angeles, a niece of the bride, acted as flower girl, wearing a fluffy white frock and carrying a basket of Cecil Brunner roses. Mr. Otis Dyer Baldwin, of Los Angeles, stood as groomsman. At the close of the ceremony a small reception was held at the bride's home, 696 Fifteenth street, and later Lieut. and Mrs. Du Bois left for a tour of the state and visit to both expositions before returning to Lieutenant Du Bois's station, Fort Grant, Panama Canal Zone. Mrs. Du Bois traveled in a three-piece suit of pongee trimmed with burnt orange with which she wore a hat in shades of brown.

A pretty though quiet wedding was solemnized Aug. 6, 1915, at high noon, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Orville Flood, 1508 Broadway, Galveston, Texas, where their niece, Miss Hilda Flood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Flood, of Highland Falls, N.Y., was united in marriage to Lieut. Alden Carpenter, dental surgeon, U.S.A., Capt. James L. Griffes, chaplain of the 7th U.S. Infantry, officiating. The nuptial vows were plighted in the south bay window of the white and gold drawing room of the handsome old, southern home, which was vined in fern and delicate Caroline sprays. The mantels were banked with ferns and bride roses. The bride was attended by her sister, Dr. Lucille Flood, as maid of honor, who was attired in Nile green taffeta with the overdress of silk tulle. The bridesmaids, the bride's two cousins, Misses Hazel and Cody Flood, were gowned in rose pink charmeuse with lace. The bridal attendants carried arm clusters of pink Killarney roses tied with streamers of pink tulle. The bride entered with her father, who gave her away. She wore a wedding robe of white duchess satin, with overdress of Chantilly lace ornamented with pearls and silver. The bridal bouquet was of Easter lilies and tulips in arm cluster effect tied with streamers of white tulle. Dr. Carpenter was attended by the bride's cousin, Mr. George De Laney Flood. Miss Gertrude Flood, of West Hoboken, N.J., played the nuptial music. A wedding breakfast was served, the floral embellishments being bride roses and ferns. Dr. Carpenter is a native of Wyoming, Neb., and has just recently been transferred from West Point Military Academy to Fort Crockett, Texas. The bride's going away costume was of black and white shepard check coat suit, worn with white Georgette crepe blouse and black hat trimmed with white wings. After a brief wedding trip Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter will be at home to their friends in Galveston. The wedding was to have been solemnized at the eastern home of the bride's parents, but owing to the family reunion held here, fourteen of its members being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Orville Flood, the plans were changed to the above date.

Mrs. Margaret Agnes Faulkner announces the marriage of her daughter, Marguerite Ruth, to Lieut. Ralph Cadot Holliday, 22d U.S. Inf., July 20, 1915, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edmund Bowling, of Kansas City, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Virginia, to Lieut. Roger Burnett Harrison, 4th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Obadal, of Grandview avenue, Etna, Pa., announce the marriage of their daughter, Amelia, to Q.M. Sergt. John S. Scally, of the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Sharpsburg, Pa., Aug. 11, 1915, the Rev. Father John Otten officiating. The bride was at

tended by her sister, Mary, and Mr. George Barker, of Pittsburgh, was best man. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the home of the bride. Later in the day the couple left for a short trip to Lake Erie points. Upon their return they will reside at the old Allegheny Arsenal, the groom being in charge of the Quartermaster Depot there, and in the fall will leave for the Philippine Islands for a two years' stay, visiting relatives at Portland, Ore., and Honolulu, H.T., and the fair at San Francisco, en route.

Miss Lamar, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Hamilton, and Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., U.S.A., were married at Laredo, Texas, Aug. 7, 1915.

Mrs. Hannah Monroe Abbott, formerly of Longview, Fairfax county, Va., announces the marriage of her daughter, Fannie Jewett Abbott, to 1st Lieut. Philip Wales Lauriat, U.S. Coast Guard, on Wednesday, July 28, 1915, at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., by the Rev. C. E. Smith.

Miss Helen M. Chamberlin and Mr. Janvier H. Forsyth were quietly married in the presence of relatives only, on Aug. 10, 1915, by the Rev. William W. Shearer at St. Alban's Church, Episcopal Cathedral Close, Washington, D.C. The bride is a daughter of the late Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlin, and the groom is a son of the late Col. Lewis Cass Forsyth, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Porterfield Light announce the marriage of their sister, Florence Hanson Light, and Lieut. Alexander Watson Williams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Aug. 12, 1915, at Washington, D.C.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, U.S.A., is a guest at the Hill Top Inn, Newport, R.I.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Glenmore F. Clark are registered at the Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Albert W. Stahl, U.S.N., are recent arrivals at Magnolia, Mass.

Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, U.S.A., was a luncheon host at Bretton Woods, N.H., on Aug. 6.

Brig. Gen. Peter D. Vroom, U.S.A., retired, recently arrived at Atlantic City, N.J., for a brief stay.

Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., of Washington, was the guest of Mrs. William H. Emory at Newport, R.I., last week.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher entertained at dinner on board the flagship Wyoming at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 13, for Governor Beeckman.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., made an address on "Preparedness" at Portland, Me., on Aug. 6, before a large and enthusiastic audience.

A daughter, Katherine Worthington, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Rollo F. Anderson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 4. Comdr. Leon S. Thompson, U.S.N., was among the guests.

Miss Dorothy Wyeth, daughter of Lieut. Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., is the house guest of Representative and Mrs. Joe Eagle at Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. Carlton Kear, wife of Lieutenant Commander Kear, U.S.N., and small son are visiting Mrs. Kear's brother, Mr. Pettit, at his country place in Maryland.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans were dinner hosts at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 2, entertaining in honor of Mrs. William C. Wickham, of Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Stephen Harrison Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was a guest at his former home in Alexandria, Va., last week, en route to San Francisco, Cal. He will sail early in September for Honolulu.

Mrs. Andrews and Miss Elizabeth Andrews, who have been the guests of Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews, at Jamestown, R.I., left there the end of last week.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, is rapidly recovering from his recent operation for appendicitis, and expects to leave his summer home at Eastport, Me., next week, for Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers, U.S.A., and sons are boarding at 6441 George avenue, N.W., Takoma Park, D.C., while Mrs. Landers's mother, Mrs. J. W. Ryland, is ill in the Walter Reed General Hospital, having undergone a serious operation.

The Commandery of Pennsylvania, M.O.L.L.U.S., has printed the addresses delivered at the Academy of Music and the receptions at the Academy of Fine Arts and the Union League. The edition will be limited to 400 copies, and sold at the cost price, including postage, of \$1.25.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., is a guest at the Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., is also one of Atlantic City's distinguished visitors; he and Admiral Baird both paid their respects to Admiral of the Navy George Dewey at the Chelsea on Aug. 10.

The Jamestown Yacht Club was the scene of a brilliant dance given for the benefit of the Naval Relief Society on Aug. 10. The patronesses included Mrs. Frank Friday Fletcher, Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Mrs. Augustus C. Downing, Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott, Mrs. Dunlap Owens, Mrs. Arthur Baugh, Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Mrs. Charles N. McCloud and Mrs. Kenneth Castleman.

Dr. D. G. McCaskey, of Lancaster, Pa., was a guest of his brother, Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., over Aug. 8. He was present at the fifty-fifth wedding anniversary of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey, of Lancaster, who are also guests at the same place. The Fort Wright band rendered a fine concert in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey on their anniversary.

Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, and Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., were among the group of young Newport society women who sold flowers at the flower show given under the auspices of the Newport Garden Club and Newport Horticultural Society at Newport, R.I., this week, for the benefit of the Belgian and Servian Relief Fund.

Col. John D. Barrette, U.S.A., in command of the coast defenses of Long Island Sound, has been detailed to the Adjutant General's Department, and will leave for San Francisco for duty there the end of August or in early September. Colonel Barrette will be accompanied by Mrs. Barrette and his five daughters and Mrs. Barrette's sister, Miss Biddle. The going of Col. and Mrs. Barrette and family is a great loss not only to the garrison, but to the social life of Fishers Island.

Col. Henry G. Todd, U.S.A., has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., from Portland, Me.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood arrived last week in Washington from New Orleans.

A son, Robert Daniels, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Daniels, U.S.M.C., at Winthrop, Mass., Aug. 7, 1915.

Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Rear Admiral McLean, U.S.N., is visiting at her former home in Utica, N.Y.

A son, Alexander H., Jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Jones, 3d Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 1, 1915.

A son, Robert Temple, 2d, was born to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet, U.S.N., at New York city Aug. 5, 1915.

Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and wife have as their guest Mr. James E. Wilder, of Columbus, Ohio, father of Mrs. Baskette.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., arrived at Guam on board the U.S.S. Supply on Aug. 12, after a month's trip to China and Japan.

The Misses Kimmell, daughters of Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., of Washington, are at Vienna, Va., where they are being extensively entertained.

Col. William S. Peirce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who has been visiting his mother in Burlington, Vt., has returned to Springfield, Mass., where he commands the armory.

Mrs. Richard McCarthy and daughter, Albinia, of New York city, have been visiting during the past month with Q.M. Sgt. Alfred A. Whetzel, U.S.A., Fort Greble, R.I.

The Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Henry P. McCain will leave Washington, D.C., in September on a Western trip, including the San Francisco Exposition.

Mrs. Crane, wife of Capt. John A. Crane, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., and young son, of Fort Riley, Kas., are spending several months at the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 4, 1915. He is a grandson of Brig. Gen. F. S. Strong, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. James Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, of East Orange, N.J., are spending several weeks in the Adirondacks and are registered at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N.Y.

A daughter, Catharine Syndonia, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Edward B. Manwaring, U.S.M.C., at U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, Paris Island, S.C., Aug. 4, 1915.

The Washington Post for Saturday, Aug. 7, publishes a picture of Mrs. Charles W. Dyson, wife of Captain Dyson, U.S.N., who was recently a much entertained visitor in Washington, D.C.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman and Captain Cox, adjutant, of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, have returned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from their tour of duty with the New York state camp at Fishkill, N.Y.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, of Albany, N.Y., were the guests of Col. Robert E. Thompson on board his yacht, the Everglades, for the Astor races at Newport, R.I., last week.

The Washington Post for Aug. 8 publishes a picture of Miss Genevieve Johnson, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Johnson, who is a popular member of the younger Army set in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frederick Allport Dale and daughter, Audray, have sailed from Galveston, Texas, on the San Jacinto for New York, where they will remain several weeks, later going to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Mann, wife of P.A. Surg. William L. Mann, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Helena, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Fegan, in Dallas, Texas, having recently returned from the Far East.

Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of the late Lieutenant Commander Driggs, U.S.N., of Washington, is at the Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J. Col. and Mrs. Adam Slaker are also spending several weeks at that resort.

The Philadelphia Ledger for Aug. 8 publishes a picture of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., commandant of Fort Myer, Va., and Capt. J. Franklin McFadden, of the 1st City Troop, Philadelphia, Pa., taken at Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Among the debutantes who will be presented to society in Philadelphia, Pa., next season is Miss Margaretta Wyatt Bispham, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bispham, and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N. Miss Sophie Bispham made her debut last season.

A highly successful open air band concert of Victor Herbert's compositions was given by the 30th U.S. Infantry Band, conducted by Victor Herbert, at the Catholic Summer School, Cliff Haven, N.Y., Aug. 6. William J. Stannard is the director of the 30th Infantry Band at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.

Recent guests at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, include Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, 9th Inf., U.S.A., Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright, U.S.N., and Lieut. William L. Calhoun, both attached to the U.S.S. Columbia; Paymr. Frank T. Watrous, U.S.N., Lieut. Walter J. Blüttgenback, U.S.A., Major Bertram T. Clayton, U.S.A., Capt. Robert R. Wallach, U.S.A., and Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 14th U.S. Cav., on leave from Fort Clark, Texas, was a delegate to the Sons of the American Revolution Congress and was present at the banquet held in the Palace Hotel and later at the celebration at the Court of Abundance, Panama-Pacific Exposition. There were also at these functions as representatives of the Army Gen. Charles A. Woodruff and Major Armes. Referring to General Woodruff's address at the Court of Abundance, Chaplain Bateman writes: "Of the many excellent addresses made at the banquet and at the exposition during the days the delegates were guests of the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, none appealed to me quite so strongly as that of General Woodruff's. The reputation of this brilliant officer as an orator has long been established. He spoke entirely without notes and amid the hum of a vast multitude and the booming of guns from the fleet in the harbor, and yet he held the attention of the large audience with his magnetic presence, splendid voice and eloquent periods. He said things, too, that should have been said at a time when public attention was divided between the expressed sentiments of two foremost citizens, advocating, respectively, preparedness for war and the beauties of perpetual peace. General Woodruff's speech was a masterpiece in diction, logic and common sense, and I have never heard or read anything from the fiery ex-President or the peace-loving ex-Secretary superior to it."

Col. Junius L. Powell, U.S.A., and family are spending the summer months in Wytheville, Va.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Richard D. Gatewood, U.S.N., are registered at the Shoreham, Washington.

A son was born to Major and Mrs. Edward Rutledge Lowndes, U.S.M.C., at San Rafael, Cal., July 30, 1915.

Mrs. Louis Collins Scheibla, wife of Lieutenant Scheibla, U.S.N., is spending several months in New York city.

Mrs. Walter Selwyn Crosley is visiting Mrs. Falls, of Tennessee, at her cottage, Humberstone Club, Port Colborne, Ontario.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., returned this week to the Naval War College, Newport, after a visit to Washington, D.C.

A son, Reuben Noel Perley, Jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. R. N. Perley, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Aug. 8, at Fort Andrews, Mass.

A daughter, Sara Otilia Maria, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Eugenio C. de Hostos, P.R.R. Inf., U.S.A., at San Juan, P.R., July 23, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. David S. Scott, U.S.N., have taken apartments at the Edward, 1328 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Scott is stationed on the Brooklyn.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen and Miss Gladys Van Deusen, wife and daughter of Col. George W. Van Deusen, 3d U.S. Field Art., are at the Prince George Hotel, New York city, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Ensign and Mrs. Edward Victor Isaacs are at their new apartments, 411 South Broad street. Ensign Isaacs is stationed on the Kansas, which is now in drydock at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Paymr. John A. Byrne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Byrne are rejoicing over the advent of a son, born Saturday, July 17. Paymaster Byrne is in Constantinople, attached to the U.S.S. Scorpion, and is expected home soon.

Major Charles McKinley Saltzman, Signal Corps, left Governors Island Aug. 7 for the business men's camp at Plattsburgh, N.Y., where he will be on duty as instructor. Mrs. Saltzman and their son, Charles, will join Major Saltzman in about a week.

Capt. and Mrs. Warren W. Whitside, Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller, Lieut. John Milliken, U.S.A., Capt. William D. Forsyth, U.S.A., were among the guests at a dance and supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall L. King at their country place, "Ben Venue," Virginia, on Aug. 6.

"Blue Beard," a dramatization by Master Philip Roman Hepburn, son of Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn, U.S.N., was presented at the Washington street home of Mrs. Eloise Roman, grandmother of the young dramatist, at Cumberland, Md., Aug. 7. Master Hepburn appeared in the title rôle. The presentation was a decided hit and was keenly enjoyed by the assembly.

Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee have left Fort Sam Houston for Fort Huachuca, where Captain Lee is on temporary duty in connection with training for the international contest at the Pan-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in October. Capt. and Mrs. Lee will remain at Huachuca until early in September, and then go to San Francisco, returning to Fort Sam Houston in October.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, 2d U.S. Cav., are touring in their automobile along the New England shore en route to Fort Ethan Allen from Providence, R.I. Lieutenant Smalley has been on duty as quartermaster of the New England Militia Cavalry camp at Quonset Point, R.I., and Mrs. Smalley has been the guest of Mrs. Roberts, wife of Captain Roberts, U.S.A., in Providence, during the week.

Miss Julia Fiebeger, daughter of Colonel Fiebeger, U.S.A., of West Point, is the guest of the Misses Baxter at the Boston Navy Yard. They entertained at dinner in her honor on Sunday, the guests being Commander Pollock and Dr. Henry, Ensign J. H. Sprague and Ensign D. M. Dalton, of the Rhode Island. The Misses Baxter entertained at luncheon on Thursday in honor of Miss Middleton and Miss Seamans, of New York.

Major and Mrs. James T. Moore, 16th U.S. Inf., and their son, Mr. Kenneth M. Moore, have arrived in Washington, where Major Moore will be on duty at the War College at the expiration of his leave of absence. Mr. Moore is on furlough from West Point and has spent the summer with his parents, joining them at El Paso, Texas, and coming North by way of Galveston, New York and Atlantic City, taking the boat trip from Galveston to New York. Major and Mrs. Moore have taken an apartment at the Northumberland for the winter.

Judge W. W. Morrow, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, gave a luncheon at the Pacific Union Club, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, in honor of Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., commanding the practice squadron of midshipmen from Annapolis. Others present included Rear Admiral C. F. Pond, commanding Pacific Reserve Fleet; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the State University; Capt. Philip Andrews, commanding the Training Station at Yerba Buena Island; Frank B. Anderson; Capt. John T. Tompkins, commanding the battleship Ohio; Norman E. Mack, chairman of the New York State Commission; Comdr. John F. Preston, commanding the flagship Missouri, and Comdr. Frederick A. Traut, commanding the battleship Wisconsin. President Wheeler and Admiral Fullam delivered interesting addresses upon the subject of "Training Boys for Efficiency and the Active Duties of Life." President Wheeler paid a high tribute to the value of the military and naval training provided by the general government at the two national Academies.

Mrs. Jessie Burr, wife of Lieut. Francis H. Burr, Inf., U.S.A., stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was shot mysteriously Wednesday night, Aug. 4, while riding in an automobile with her husband just inside the barracks grounds. The bullet entered the rear of the automobile and struck Mrs. Burr in the left shoulder and lodged just under the third rib on the left side. She was taken to the barracks hospital, and, although her condition is regarded as serious, the surgeons say her chances of recovery are excellent, as no vital organ was touched. Lieutenant Burr and his wife were returning from the Sunset Hill Country Club when the shooting occurred. At the examination into the shooting a sentry admitted that when he saw the Burr automobile driving rapidly through the grounds he ordered a halt and that he shot twice to attract the attention of its drivers. About the same time he declared he heard three shots in the woods nearby. He said he did not think either of the bullets fired by him struck the car. He explained that he thought the automobile might contain some of the persons concerned in a disturbance which occurred previously near the gate of the post. Lieutenant Burr declared he heard no sentry's challenge.

Mrs. Frederic G. Coburn and family are spending the summer at Harwich Port, Mass.

A son, Laurence Chandler Wild, was born to Ensign and Mrs. Laurence Wild, U.S.N., at Ventnor, Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 9, 1915.

Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., who has been recently restored to the active list has been assigned to the command of the marine barracks at the naval station at Puget Sound.

Mrs. White, wife of Capt. G. H. White, Inf., U.S.A., and niece, Margaret McAllister, of Battle Creek, Mich., are spending a month at Plattsburg, N.Y. Captain White is detailed with the business men's camp.

Lieut. and Mrs. Odiorne H. Sampson entertained with a prettily appointed supper Sunday night, at their apartment on Boulevard, Galveston, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. George Arnemann. Covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Arnemann, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Ware, Miss Wuest, Lieutenants Jacobs, Crafton, Wuest and Mr. Bernardino.

Mrs. H. H. Christy and the Misses Christy, wife and daughters of Commander Christy, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Kearsarge, arrived in New York on Aug. 7 by the steamer Patria, of the Fabre Line, having made the journey from Cape Town by way of Lisbon. Their address will be 39 Claremont avenue, New York city, until Sept. 1.

Col. Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., as post surgeon, relieving Capt. S. M. De Loffre, who has been forced to go on sick report, and until the return of Major Chamberlain from Fishkill. Captain De Loffre has been troubled for some time with his back. Colonel Bradley is stationed at Governors Island.

Mrs. T. J. Rogers, wife of Captain Rogers, 11th U.S. Inf., who recently underwent a serious operation at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., is slowly convalescing. While her condition has caused some uneasiness, she is now considered to have passed the danger point and her early recovery is confidently looked for. Captain Rogers is still confined to the hospital suffering from duodenal ulcers.

Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been relieved from duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D.C., will sail for the Philippines on the transport Buford. During his tour of duty at Washington Major Russel has made a host of friends among governmental officials, and his departure was learned with sincere regret at the Capital. Few Army officers enjoy as wide an acquaintance outside of the Service as Major Russel.

A meeting of Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 10. An invitation committee was elected consisting of the commander, Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., the recorder, 1st Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, Gen. C. P. Miller and Joseph T. Stearns. This committee will have charge of inviting the guests at the next banquet of the commandery, which will be held on Nov. 17, at which time the commander, Admiral George Dewey, and several other officers of high rank in the Army and Navy are expected to be present.

Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A., retired, will go to Maine with Mrs. Clem for a short vacation. He will return to Washington to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in September and will probably make his home in Texas. General Clem will be one of the most interesting figures at the Grand Army encampment on account of being the last Civil War officer to retire from the Army. During the week a large number of prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic called at the Department to say good-bye to General Clem before his departure for Maine.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Thirteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1915, at 10 a.m. The special order of business will be the election of the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief. The Council-in-Chief will assemble at the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, Flanders Building, Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1915, at 10 a.m. The board of officers will assemble at the headquarters, Flanders Building, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1915, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for their action. Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S.N., is the present commander-in-chief of the order.

Col. John F. Morrison, 6th U.S. Inf., on the eve of his departure for the Philippines was the guest at a regimental dinner at El Paso, Texas, on July 30, given in his honor, he having been assigned to the 8th Infantry. "Colonel Morrison," writes a correspondent, "joined the 6th Infantry last December, and the regiment soon found that it had in him a man of unusual worth. This opinion became stronger as time went on, and it was with great regret that we learned that he is to leave. There are many sides to the business of being a commanding officer and it is rarely that a man fulfills all the requirements; yet as commanding officer of the 6th Colonel Morrison has never once failed, in the eyes of the regiment, to do just the right thing at the right time. His professional attainments are, of course, well known, and his guidance and instruction have been of incalculable benefit. While we congratulate the 8th Infantry on their new colonel, we most sincerely hope that it will not be long before we are part of the brigade which he so well merits. The dinner was held in a private dining room of the Hotel Paso del Norte, and was quite informal. The 6th Infantry orchestra played throughout the evening, and many 'grinds' helped to enliven the affair. Lieut. Col. Ernest V. Smith, as toastmaster, called on Captain Bash, who expressed to Colonel Morrison the regret of the regiment, officers and men, on losing him. The Colonel replied with a few words of thanks. A very pretty and artistic souvenir menu, the work of Major F. A. Wilcox, containing alphabetical jingles about everyone present, was given to the Colonel. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, in his inimitable style, told a number of very clever stories, and after some songs by the 'Goats' recall sounded."

Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia, and Lieut. John Hale Stutesman, 23d U.S. Inf., Aug. 12, 1915, at St. Thomas' Church, New York city. At home after Aug. 15 at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Lieutenant Stutesman is attending the Signal School.

In the case of Capt. A. D. Tuttle, Med. Corps, U.S.A., the Comptroller decides that—"In view of the close and intimate relations which exist between the military establishment of the Government and the Soldiers' Home, and the control which has been exercised over it from time to time by Congress, especially in the matter of its

management and finances, I think the quarters which claimant was furnished in the hospital at the Home must be considered public quarters within the meaning of the laws providing for quarters in kind and commutation thereof."

APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past week:

Colorado—Beverly St. G. Tucker, Colorado Springs; William P. Blair, alternate, Sterling.

Georgia—J. A. Gammage, Bronxwood; A. M. Wilson, alternate, Pinehurst.

Massachusetts—Frederick A. Stevens, Chelsea; Charles M. Gardiner, alternate, Everett.

Nebraska—Samuel C. Windham, Plattsmouth; Elias B. Mansfield, alternate, Lincoln; William T. Johnson, Jr., alternate, Pawnee City.

New York—Buell F. Branad, alternate, Walton.

Oklahoma—George A. Taylor, alternate, Pryor.

Pennsylvania—George McK. Williamson, Huntingdon; Samuel S. Brenner, alternate, York; Walter K. Fasnacht, alternate, Palmyra; James L. Rhoads, Bala; Don K. Prather, alternate, Meadville; Jesse L. Gibney, alternate, Coatesville.

Texas—Thomas D. Mitchell, Jr., alternate, Gainesville.

BUSINESS MEN'S CAMP AT PLATTSBURG.

The training at Plattsburg, N.Y., of a few hundred, more or less, distinguished citizens is attracting more attention in the daily press than the labors of the entire Army of the United States, and, if we may judge from the enthusiastic statements of some of the correspondents, these distinguished gentlemen will be prepared after their brief tour in camp to show our Regulars how the thing is done. The spectacle of the Mayor of New York, the Collector of the Port of New York and others of like quality clad in khaki uniform and doing Army stunts appeals to the civilian imagination, and the pen pictures of their doings and sayings from day to day make fine "copy" and feed fat the purses of the "space" writers. Of the New York city contingent of business men the Times of Tuesday Aug. 10 tells us that: "Men in the olive drab khaki of the Army thronged the Grand Central Terminal last evening. The corridors, the waiting rooms, the big concourse, were filled with soldierly figures, around which were groups of admiring women relatives. At 9:30 o'clock the 'Business Men's Camp Special' pulled out for Plattsburg, with a second section following a few moments later. On the special went between 700 and 800 business men for training in Army life and work by Regular Army officers and men."

"The camp is to last a month, though not all of the recruits can spare so much time from business. All were eager last night to stay as long as possible. An Army officer or two, waiting to travel to the camp by a later and regular train, smiled at the eagerness. They knew just what sort of routine Regular Army life was, and some of the recruits had reached the station in motor cars.

"Not all the throng were in uniform, but probably half of them wore khaki. Some wore their knapsacks strapped over their shoulders and but for the two facts that they carried no weapons—these will be supplied at the camp—and that every one was joking and laughing, the crowd might have been a detachment of Volunteers hurrying to a real battle front. The college clubs had been used as recruiting stations and most of the men present were college graduates. They represented all lines of intellectual work and all stations in life, athletes, former college stars, polo players and men whose names have been connected with outdoor life and adventure, besides a contingent of New York policemen. Boston sent direct 250 men. There were 100 from Philadelphia, and representatives from Baltimore, Chicago, Texas, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia and North Carolina. An automobile ordnance train came with sixty-four men under command of Capt. Royall C. Boling, N.G.N.Y.

Capt. Halstead Dory, A.D.C. to General Wood, has command of the camp with thirty assistants from various departments of the Army. From reveille at 5:30 a.m. until one o'clock the men will be kept on the jump with training and drill. The afternoons will be passed in special work, such as map reading and signaling, and there will be lectures by Regular Army officers on such things as trench warfare, military bridge building, and the installation and operation of electrical field lines. Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo was up and about very early, and remarked with a smile as the men emerged from their tents in response to the reveille bugle that many of them now get up about the time they sometimes went to bed before.

No Congressional or state appropriation has been made to cover expenses, the money needed beyond the \$30 which each volunteer must pay for his board having been contributed by Judge Elbert H. Gary, J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins, Brown Brothers and Company, Potter, Choate and Prentice and White, Weld and Company.

On Wednesday evening General Wood gave the assembled students a stirring address which he introduced by this statement: "I want to say a few words to you men regarding our method of raising an Army and the fallacies of it. The perfectly asinine statement has been made that we can raise a million men between sunrise and sunset. This assembly of you men here at this camp is an answer to that sort of talk."

General Wood further said, with much besides: "The system of Volunteers always has been a failure. Washington warned us earnestly even in his day against depending upon Volunteers for our national defense. It might have been well enough in his day to depend upon Volunteers, when the ocean meant isolation for us. But now, when the ocean is only five days wide, it is not a means of isolation. Instead it is a ready means of access."

"This talk of a Volunteer Army is all foolishness. There is no such thing as volunteer service. Every citizen owes to his country an obligatory service. The trouble is that this fact is not recognized as it should be. You men have done perfect wonders in the two days that you have been here, but to raise an Army for our defense we would require 40,000 officers. So you see how, in training you, we have made only a small beginning." The enthusiasm with which General Wood's remarks were received showed that his audience was heartily with him.

An attempt on the part of the local hotels to raise their prices because of the influx of visitors was stopped by a suggestion from General Wood, who sent out word that if such methods were persisted in he would erect 150 Army tents, each tent accommodating from six to

eight persons, and place them at the disposal of the expected overflow. Also Mayor William H. Goff, of Plattsburg, and the local Chamber of Commerce have taken action in the matter of skyrocketing prices.

SECRETARY GARRISON'S OPINIONS.

The modesty of Secretary Garrison must receive a severe shock because of the many reproductions of his features found in daily, weekly and monthly periodicals. The New York Independent of this week goes a step beyond and gives us a full length portrait of our able Secretary to accompany an article by Mr. Garrison on "Reasonable Preparation."

"To many people," says the Secretary in his admirable article, "the use of the word preparation conveys the idea of getting ready to do something which one wishes to do, whereas the word precaution more nearly describes the state of mind of those who are getting ready to ward off or deal properly with what may come, but against their will, and not because of it. Intelligent, clear-thinking minds conclude that reasonable precaution should be taken."

"A less militaristic nation has scarcely, if ever, existed upon the face of the earth," the Secretary tells us. At all times when not actually engaged in warfare the military precautions taken by this country have been absolutely negligible, he says. We have maintained the minimum of military preparation, with the result that whenever we have engaged in war we have suffered the maximum of loss in life and money. A tithe of the armies, trained and ready for military service, would have made these enormous expenditures unnecessary. It is too little realized how much the avoidance of trouble along our southern border has been due to the perfect discipline and highly proficient training of the men of the Regular Army. The possibilities of widespread conflict, leading perhaps to warfare between two countries, were inherent in the situation and required calmness, firmness, tact and thorough discipline to avoid.

With 400,000 untrained men in our first war we were seldom able to muster more than 30,000 to meet the invader. In 1812 more than half a million men were enlisted in the unsuccessful attempt to repel 16,000 invaders. The early part of the war with Mexico was successfully carried through by a force of 2,100 thoroughly trained Regulars. The second part was carried through by another such force which at no time exceeded 13,400 men, while the enemy's capital was captured and the war ended with a trained force of less than 6,000 men. Nevertheless, the total number of men enrolled for the war was over 104,000 men. In the war with Spain we employed less than 60,000 of the 275,000 men enlisted.

With these, and further statements to the like effect, Secretary Garrison argues for a relatively small permanent military force with four or five hundred thousand well trained citizen soldiers.

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION.

According to Major William Lyster, Med. Corps U.S.A., there has been only one case of typhoid fever in the United States Army in the first six months of 1915, which he considers a proof, if that were needed, of the efficacy of anti-typhoid vaccination. In 1913 there were four cases in the Army and in 1914 seven. Only in two cases out of these eleven had the complete course of vaccination been administered. Some were recruits enlisted while still in an early stage of the fever. It is not necessarily due to carelessness that some of the soldiers had failed to take the vaccination. From 1909 to July, 1914, 675,000 doses of the prophylactic had been administered. This had been done, as Major Lyster explains in the Journal of the American Medical Association, in all parts of the world where U.S. troops are stationed and under all sorts of conditions. It was necessary to evolve gradually some method of keeping the records, and that a few soldiers escaped the treatment in the process of working out these records is not surprising. The gradual introduction of vaccination against typhoid began to show results as soon as it was done on a scale of any size. This was by the end of 1910. In that year, with 198 cases of typhoid, it can hardly be said that the disease had been "practically abolished" by improved sanitation as the anti-vaccinationists would have us believe. In 1911 seventy cases of typhoid had occurred. By the end of the first quarter of 1912 practically the whole Army was vaccinated and new men coming into the service were being vaccinated as soon as enlisted. To the end of that year there were twenty-seven cases, and of these nineteen were in the persons who had not been vaccinated. With vaccination complete, as in 1913 and 1914, the cases were reduced to four and seven respectively. It is an error to believe that the system of sanitation has shown marked changes of late. Major Lyster says that "the standard of sanitation has not varied noticeably for some years." The only change in recent years has been in a system of conservancy in camps that largely prevents flies from entering latrines and becoming conveyors of disease.

Dr. John F. Anderson has made exhaustive studies of the complications that follow vaccination, with special reference to tetanus. He searched the records of the Army and Navy of the United States. He found that 585,000 soldiers and sailors were vaccinated from 1904 to 1913, inclusive. During this time there were but six cases of tetanus in the Army and two in the Navy, in none of which was there the least reason to believe that vaccination had any relation to the tetanus. "The larger part of the entire German army, if not the whole, has now been vaccinated against typhoid and cholera. The inoculations only rarely interfered with the men's military duties, and then only transiently. In a few cases there was transient diarrhea. One fact is certain, that there is very little typhoid in the army, and it is growing less."

ARMY ITEMS.

General Order No. 39, under date of June 24, 1915, has been issued by the War Department. It supersedes all orders which enumerate the supplies prescribed as equipment for troops in the field to be furnished by the Quartermaster Corps. It is probably the largest order that has ever been issued by the Department, as it consists of 576 pages. It represents years of hard work on the part of the Quartermaster Corps officers and members of the General Staff. The issue of this order at this time is of the highest importance not only to the Service but to Congress in legislating for the Army. It deals with the reserve and general depots of the Quartermaster Corps and contains tables which show the supplies which should be kept on hand for the troops in the field.

Orders announcing the dismissal from the Army of Lieut. John B. De Lancey, 7th U.S. Inf., on duty at the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, Mich., have been issued by the War Department. The order follows a court-martial on charges alleging false statements to the Department.

The Army transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco Aug. 5 with companies Coast Artillery: 4th, Captain Terrell, Lieutenant French, 103 enlisted; 17th, Lieutenant McLeary, 102 enlisted; 33d, Lieutenants Fulton, Birdsall, 101 enlisted; 36th, Lieutenants Bell, Thomas-Stahle, 101 enlisted; 111th, Captain Bartlett, Lieutenants Vose, Young, 104 enlisted; Colonel Shanks, I.G. Dept.; Lieutenant Colonels Keefer, Smith, Clarke, Reynolds, Med. Corps; Majors Howard, Q.M.C., Fauntleroy, Manly, Baker, Edger, Hartnett, Reynolds, Ragan, Shepard, Med. Corps, Carr, Signal Corps, Williams, C.A.C., Dashiell, 2d, Uline, 8th, Price, 13th Inf.; Captains Van Way, Murray, Q.M.C., Mettler, Ord. Dept., Douglas, Signal Corps, Short, 4th, Disque, 8th Cav., Rehkopf, 1st, Boiseau, Myers, 2d F.A., Ross, Colvin, McDonald, Duncan, C.A.C., Knight, Jordan, 1st, Chamberlin, 2d, Fry, 24th Inf., Damman, 1st, Sullivan, Hobley, Hardigg, Calder, 2d, McCleave, Tinker, 25th, Baker, Inf., Whitney, P.S.; Chaplain Fealy, 1st F.A., and a number of recruits for different units.

While work on the transport Sumner at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., was being done on Aug. 12 a three-ton piston shaft dropped through her hatchway, almost killing two machinists and doing much damage to the vessel herself. Joseph Baker and J. M. Glashen narrowly missed being crushed by the big metal shaft. Both were hit by flying chips of iron and wood. They were taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

ARMY HORSE SUPPLY.

Front Royal, Va., Aug. 9, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After reading an article headed "Army Horse Supply" in the Breeders Gazette of June 24 and considering it in connection with the observations we have made of hundreds of horses purchased during the past ten months for exportation to Europe I have reached these conclusions:

The country is flooded with light horses (so-called cavalry remounts). Ninety per cent. of them we would not have as a gift provided they were to be used for that purpose. They can well be spared.

Had the farm mares been bred to selected thoroughbred, standard-bred and saddle-bred stallions for several years past we would now have the proper remounts to fill our and others' requirements, and secure a better price for them, too.

Since the remount depots were established and the contract system of purchasing remounts was abandoned it has become more and more difficult each year for the little horse trader to palm off the "plugs" and "mongrels" on the Service. These have become a drug on the market, but the unknowing farmer keeps right on breeding his mares to the nearest dog of a sire, thereby increasing the supply of undesirable and useless animals. The more remote the community, the more difficult it is to secure the services of a clean bred horse. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has supplied a few of these communities, to the enduring benefit of all concerned. They made a big mistake, however, in my opinion, when they established the present breeding bureau in Kentucky. They landed right on top of one of the saddle horse breeders' choice dung hills; have repeatedly been told they were not wanted, and by all means should withdraw that bureau to one of the many places where they are wanted and sorely needed.

The article further states that the U.S. Army wanted a \$300 horse and had about \$175 to pay for him. True, we want the horse that brings \$300 now, but why does he bring \$300? Because he is properly bred and of the right type for Army saddle purposes. The \$300 saddle horses suitable for Army purposes are scarce and in great demand, while the so-called Cavalry horses (livery plugs) are cheaper than for fifteen years, with few buyers around \$90 and \$100. I venture to say that if there were a sufficient number of the type now costing \$300 to reduce their price to \$175 there would be no demand whatever for the "plugs." Yet the cost of rearing the "plug" colts to maturity is practically the same as for other light types.

Uncle Sam is buying all the horses he needs for the Service and getting more suitable ones than ever for the price, but they are far from being up to requirements, simply because the supply of the type desired does not begin to equal the demand; so we must for the time being be content with the best procurable at the prices allowed. (The average price paid the past year was \$140.49.)

For the past six months everybody had light type horses (mongrels and plugs) for sale and nobody wanted to buy. They were not worth feeding through the winter, were offered cheaper this spring than they were last fall and continue to glut the market. The editor of the Breeders Gazette in his editorial repeatedly refers to these misfits as Cavalry horses (they are generally thus quoted in market reports), but I hope they will soon be known by more appropriate name. The Cavalry wants to cease being associated with such trash, but the half-bred or better running and trotting horses are Army mounts of quite a different caliber. We have searched everywhere for them and cannot supply the demand. The price is generally prohibitive when we find a few of them.

I wish more of these generous gentlemen with clean bred stallions they cannot use would kindly donate some of them for mating with farmers' mares. We need just such colts as this mating would produce, and require plenty of them.

Let us hope that every state will soon have a stringent law to castrate the mongrel stallions and send their carcasses to the soap works. Exportations during the past year have helped considerably in ridding the country of their get.

ARCHIE MILLER, Capt., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

In the article referred to by our correspondent the Breeders Gazette says:

Five years ago when the scarcity of Army horses was urged The Gazette asserted that this country already had plenty of horses of that type. Anyone could see that, whether he looked in the country or in the horse market. There was no necessity for either private or Government efforts to stimulate the breeding of Army horses. As The Gazette has affirmed, all that is necessary to stimulate breeding would be to pay a higher price for acceptable horses. Present prices and current supply show that The Gazette was correct in its contention that this country already had the horses. We are not getting rid of them any too fast. As agriculture and commerce develop we have

less and less use for these little horses, and still they are produced in numbers in attempts to breed something faster or larger. The supply cannot soon run out. If it does it will not be greatly missed.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS ON THE UNITED STATES.

A STARTLING PROPHETIC UTTERED SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Three months' passing events firmly convinced me that if Germany is victorious over the Allies she will at once demand of the United States a huge indemnity, amounting to billions of dollars, on account of our sales of war supplies to the Allies. I fully expect it, if—

While this thought was daily revolving in my mind I received a call from an Army officer, an old friend whose blankets I shared in wild Western camps more than thirty years ago. His veracity is as unimpeachable as is that of Dr. Lyman Abbott. In discussing the Spanish-American War and his adventures therein by the merest chance he related the following story of Germany's intentions toward the United States in September, 1898, sixteen years previous to Germany's beginning of the present war. Count von Goetzen's calendar of future events was remarkably correct in at least one particular—the descent upon France.

This is my friend's story, precisely as he related it to me, and his word is unimpeachable:

"At the close of the Spanish-American War I was returning on the Santee, I think it was, from Santiago, Cuba, to Montauk Point. The ship was carrying two troops of the 9th Cavalry, some companies of Michigan Volunteers, and three or four companies of Regular Infantry. On board there was a military attaché from Germany, Count von Goetzen, a personal friend of the Kaiser. There was also an attaché from some South American country, possibly Argentina.

"Apropos of a discussion between Count von Goetzen and myself on the friction between Admiral Dewey and the German admiral at Manila, von Goetzen said to me: 'I will tell you something which you better make note of. I am not afraid to tell you this, because if you did speak of it no one would believe you, and everybody would laugh at you.'

"About fifteen years from now my country will start her great war. She will be in Paris about two months after the commencement of hostilities. Her move on Paris will be but a step to her real object, the crushing of England. Everything will move like clockwork. We will be prepared, and others will not be prepared. I speak of this because of the connection which it will have with your own country.

"Some months after we finish our work in Europe we will take New York, and probably Washington, and hold them for some time. We will put your country in its place, with reference to Germany. We do not propose to take any of your territory, but we do intend to take a billion or more dollars from New York and other places. The Monroe Doctrine will be taken charge of by us, as we will then have put you in your place, and we will take charge of South America, as far as we wish to. I have no hostility toward your country. I like it; but we have to go our own way. Don't forget this, and it will interest you."

"Count von Goetzen, it will be found, was a personal friend of the Kaiser, and afterward was employed on an important mission in China. He died some months before the breaking out of this war, probably a year. He was married to an American."

And this is my prophecy: If Germany wins over the Allies she will demand of the United States a huge indemnity for our sales of war materials to the Allies, and the United States of America will have to pay it!

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

New York, Aug. 6.

Dr. Hornaday is the distinguished zoologist who has for the past nineteen years been director of the New York Zoological Park.

THE ARMY.

S.O., AUG. 11, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Charles M. Watson, M.C., relieved duty Fort Douglas, from further duty at Texas City, to San Francisco and take transport on Oct. 5, 1915, for Hawaii for duty.

Capt. Leopold Mitchell, M. C., from duty Fort Leavenworth, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport on Oct. 5 for Hawaii for duty.

S.O., AUG. 12, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Leave two months, Aug. 20, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. James W. Everington, Inf.

Leave one month and twenty-five days, to take effect Aug. 14, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 5th Inf.

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 172, July 26, 1915, War D., as directs Capt. William F. Creary, 27th Inf., to join 16th Infantry, to which transferred, is revoked. Captain Creary is attached to 26th Infantry until further orders.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Fletcher, M.R.C., of his commission has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 12, 1915.

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 173, July 27, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Field Art., is revoked.

[C. F. S. R., Nos. 1, 2, 3.]

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 1 (March 20), No. 2 (April 24), and No. 3 (June 22), 1915, War D., make the following changes in Field Service Regulations (corrected to July 1, 1914):

6. Change sections (2) and (3) to read as follows:

(2) The construction of semipermanent fortifications and field works for the protection of the permanent fortifications against capture by small raiding parties landing from ships, or, in the case of an island, in boats from the adjacent shore. Troops assigned to this duty are known as coast artillery supports. They may be troops of the coast artillery or troops of the mobile army. (C. F. S. R., No. 3, June 22, 1915.)

(3) Divisions and field armies concentrated and held at strategic centers of value with reference to the coast line. (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

7. The commander of an overseas department is charged with its defense, and directs the operations of both the troops of the mobile army and those of the coast artillery serving therein. (See also Par. 258.) (C. F. S. R., No. 2, April 24, 1915.)

24. Change fourth word of nineteenth line from "liable" to "likely." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

90. In second line omit the word "and," and insert after the word "subordinates" the words "and for ready reference." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

91. In third line omit the word "and," and add to the line the words "and reference to map used." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

93. In the fourth line of page 46, change the expression "Paragraph 5" to read "The last paragraph, usually paragraph 5." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

103. In fifth and sixth lines of page 53, change the words "by whose orders the bridge was laid" to "of the force crossing the bridge"; in twenty-fourth line, of page 53, insert after the word "bow" the words "or stern"; and in twenty-fifth line,

of page 53, insert after the word "stern" the words "or bow." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

112. Change fourth word of fourth line from "and" to "of." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

134. Change ninth word of tenth line from "short" to "close," and eleventh word, same line, from "mid" to "effective." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

182. In seventh line insert after the word "enemy" the words "unless he be reinforced." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

185. In seventh line omit the word "of." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

187. Change twelfth word of thirteenth line from "mid" to "close." (C. F. S. R., March 20, 1915.)

203. Change last word of fourteenth line and first word of fifteenth line from "extreme mid" to "effective," and last word of nineteenth line from "short" to "close." (C. F. S. R., No. 2, March 20, 1915.)

217. Change fifth and sixth words of fourth line from "extreme mid" to "effective," and last word of seventh line from "short" to "close." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

218. Change tenth word of third line from "mid" to "effective." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

219. Change eighth word of fourth line from "short" to "close," and eleventh word of fourth line from "mid" to "effective." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

236. In fourth line omit the words "are not large and," and in seventh line omit the first word "and." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

339. Substitute the words "camp infirmaries" for the words "reserve medical supplies," the opening sentence to read as follows: "The sanitary train is composed of ambulances companies, field hospital companies and camp infirmaries." (C. F. S. R., No. 3, June 22, 1915.)

340. *Service in camps.* In camps an ambulance service is furnished from the sanitary train. Infirmarys are set up at convenient points by order of the division surgeon and operated by the sanitary personnel attached to the organizations which the infirmary serves. Here cases not requiring hospital treatment are cared for, all other cases being promptly removed by the ambulance service. The senior medical officer of the units served by the infirmary assumes charge of the same and is authorized to call directly on the other organizations for their proportionate share of medical officers and sanitary personnel for the infirmary service. The sergeant, Hospital Corps, detailed with the infirmary remains with it in charge of the equipment. If necessary, field hospitals are set up for the reception of the seriously sick and wounded. (C. F. S. R., No. 3, June 22, 1915.)

341. *Service on the march.* When out of the presence of the enemy ambulances are ordinarily ordered distributed by the division commander throughout the column, in the rear of regiments, battalions, etc. A camp infirmary is assigned to each brigade and marches in its rear, and a field hospital should be so located in the column of march as to permit of its being available for the reception of seriously sick and injured as soon as possible after the arrival of troops in camp. (C. F. S. R., June 22, 1915.)

Page 125. The fourth line of the legend of diagram on page 125 is changed to read "Rendezvous Point." (C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

Appendix 8. The table of conventional flag signals of Appendix 8, page 209, is changed to read as follows:

For communication between the firing line and the reserve or commander in rear, the subjoined signals (Signal Corps codes) are prescribed and should be memorized. In transmission, their concealment from the enemy's view should be insured. In the absence of signal flags, the headdress or other substitute may be used.

Letter of alphabet.	If signaled from the rear to the firing line.	If signaled from the firing line to the rear.
A A A .	Ammunition going forward.	Ammunition required.
C C C .	Charge (mandatory at all times)	Am about to charge if no instructions to the contrary.
C F .	Cease firing.	Cease firing.
D T .	Double time or "rush".	Double time or "rush."
F B .	Commence firing.	Commence firing.
F i .	Fix bayonets.	Fix bayonets.
G .	Move forward.	Move forward.
H H H .	Halt.	Halt.
K .	Negative.	Negative.
L .	Left.	Left.
O .	What is the (R. N. etc.)?	What is the (R. N. etc.)?
P .	Affirmative.	Affirmative.
R N .	Range.	Range.
R T .	Right.	Right.
S S S .	Support going forward.	Support needed.
S U F .	Suspend firing.	Suspend firing.
T .	Target.	Target.

(C. F. S. R., No. 1, March 20, 1915.)

G.O. 39, JUNE 24, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order, which is one of 576 pages, enumerates the supplies and quantities thereof prescribed for troops in the field to be furnished by the Q.M. Corps. The supplies to be kept on hand in reserve are also given, and the entire order is one of tables. The tables are based on the requirements at both peace and war strength, and are the one authoritative statement of allowances of Q.M. equipment for field service for the organizations named.

G.O. 5, JULY 27, 1915, CENTRAL DEPT.

I.—Gives instructions for the physical examinations and tests required by G.O. 148, War D., 1910, for officers within the geographical limits of the department. The examination of all officers below the grade of major stationed in the city of Chicago will be made under the supervision of the department surgeon; these officers arranging with the department surgeon as to time the examination may be made. All officers below the grade of major not serving at a military station will proceed to the nearest military post for their examination. They will arrange by correspondence with post commanders for examination at such time prior to Nov. 1, 1915, as will interfere least with their regular duties, and upon completion of their examination will return to their proper stations. Field officers serving within the geographical limits of this department not ordinarily under the orders of the department commander will report by letter to these headquarters for instructions.

II.—The month of October, 1915, is designated as the month in which the obstacle ride for officers will be held at posts in this department. On Dec. 31, 1915, G.O. will report that all officers of their commands have taken the ride or report the names of those who have not taken it, if any, giving the reason.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Charles G. Treat, G.S. (Field Art.), to Tobbyanna, Pa., about Aug. 10, 1915, for duty. Upon completion Colonel Treat will return to proper station. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major Frank E. Harris, G.S., is hereby relieved from detail to General Staff Corps and his name is removed from list of detached officers. (Aug. 10, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCOY, THE A.G.

Col. James B. Erwin, A.G. (Cav.), is relieved from detail in A.G. Department, Aug. 8, 1915. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 19, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Leon S. Rondiez, A.G. (Aug. 10, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON.

Major Ernest B. Goss, I.G., having reported, is assigned to the office of the department inspector, with station in Honolulu. (July 20, H.D.)

Para. 12 and 13, S.O. 178, Aug. 2, 1915, War D., relating to Cols. George K. Hunter, I.G., and Jacob G. Galbraith, A.I.G., are revoked (Aug. 10, War D.).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHTRE, Q.M.C.

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 128, June 3, 1915, War D., as relates to Major Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M.C., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 7. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Capt. William L. Lowe, Q.M.C., will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. Le Vert Coleman, Q.M.C., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to the Q.M. of that department until such time as will enable him to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport from San Francisco about Oct. 5 for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1915, to Capt. Adolphe H. Huguet, Q.M.C. (Aug. 9, E.D.)

Leave from Aug. 12 to Aug. 21, 1915, to Capt. John L. De Witt, Q.M.C. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Under the provisions of G.O. 30, War D., 1914, Q.M. Sergt. Francis Bangert, Q.M.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., is transferred as of his present grade to the Permanent School Detachment, School for Bakers and Cooks, as senior instructor. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Titus E. Sturgeon, Q.M.C. (appointed July 30, 1915, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The C.O., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will designate and detail a suitable and eligible officer as Q.M. of that post to relieve Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, Q.M.C., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty as quartermaster, and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Fort D. A. Russell, relieving Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, Q.M.C., of those duties. Captain Pearson upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco for duty as his assistant. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Titus E. Sturgeon, Q.M.C. (appointed July 30, 1915, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. Edward J. Anderson, Q.M.C., to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (July 14, H.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Louis C. Webster, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 6, 1915, from battalion sergeant major, 12th Inf., now at Nogales, Ariz., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edwin B. Snyder, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 5, 1915, from sergeant, Q.M. Corps), now at Pettit Barracks, P.I., will report to commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps is relieved from duty at the station specified after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will report in person at the proper time to C.O., 15th Cavalry, for duty with that organization en route to San Francisco, and will proceed on the transport to sail from that place about Oct. 5, 1915, to the Philippines for duty: Capt. John W. Sherwood, Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. William D. Herbert, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. John H. H. Scudder, Fort Bliss, Texas (temporary duty at Nogales). (Aug. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Austin J. Canning, M.C., from duty at Douglas, Ariz., and from further station at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will report in person at the proper time to C.O., 15th Cavalry, for duty with that organization en route to San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed on the transport to sail about Oct. 5, 1915, to the Philippines for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. George R. Callender, M.C., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (July 12, H.D.)

Upon being relieved by Capt. Guy V. Rukke, M.C., 1st Lieut. Claude W. Cummings, M.R.C., now on temporary duty with 16th Infantry, El Paso, Texas, will proceed to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty. (July 29, S.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 129, July 28, 1915, these headquarters, as relates to Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 5, E.D.)

Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., will proceed so as to report not later than the day preceding the date set for the beginning of the camp, to Indiana, Pa., for duty as inspector-instructor during the camp of instruction to be held at that place from Aug. 7-14, 1915, inclusive. (Aug. 5, E.D.)

The operation of Par. 18, S.O. 76, April 1, 1915, War D., relieving Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., from duty in the Division of Militia Affairs, Sept. 1, 1915, and directing him then to proceed to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, is suspended for a period of fifteen days. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. William L. Hart, M.C., upon his relief from his present duties. (Aug. 5, War D.)

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 179, Aug. 3, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., is amended so as to direct Captain Weed to remain on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco until the return to duty of Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., and to direct him then to report at Letterman General Hospital for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C., from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Texas City, Texas, Fort Caswell, N.C., is designated as the permanent station of Captain Miller, and upon his relief from duty with the 2d Division will join that station. (Aug. 6, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps, upon their arrival at Honolulu, H.T., about Aug. 14, 1915, are assigned as follows: Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keeler, Majors Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., and Eugene H. Hartnett, 1st Lieuts. Royal E. Cummings, Robert H. Duennen and Halbert P. Harris to Schofield Barracks for duty; Major Charles R. Reynolds and 1st Lieut. Harry N. Kernan to the Department Hospital, Honolulu, for duty; Major Powell C. Fauntleroy to Fort Kamehameha, H.T., for duty; Major Charles A. Ragan to Fort Ruger for duty. (July 20, H.D.)

The following changes of station of officers of the Medical Corps, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1915, are ordered: Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, Schofield Barracks, to Honolulu for duty as sanitary inspector of the department. In addition to his duties as sanitary inspector Lieutenant Colonel Kendall is assigned to duty as medical supply and disbursing officer, Med. Dept., Honolulu, relieving Capt. William R. Davis, M.C. Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, Schofield Barracks, will proceed to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (July 20, H.D.)

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (July 30, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, M.C., after arrival in the United States, and upon the expiration of any leave granted him, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C., from duty at Texas City, Texas, to Washington as soon as practicable and report to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for instruction and assignment to duty as inspector-instructor with the sanitary troops of Militia. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Leave three months upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Capt. Mahlon Ashford, M.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Hunt, Va., will, upon the return to that post of 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M.R.C., proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C., from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Oct. 5, 1915, for Hawaii for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Par. 32, S.O. 161, July 13, 1915, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. John B. Anderson, M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. Anderson, M.C., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will report in person at proper time to C.O., 27th Infantry, for duty with that organization on the transport Buford, to sail from Galveston, Texas, on Aug. 26, 1915, for the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report to commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Par. 31, S.O. 161, July 13, 1915, War D., is so amended as to relieve each of the following officers of the Medical Corps

from duty with the 2d Division, and from further station at the post specified after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and to direct him to report in person at the proper time to C.O., 27th Infantry, for duty with that organization on the transport Buford, to sail from Galveston, Texas, on Aug. 26, 1915, for the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival at Manila the officers named will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, as directed in said order: First Lieuts. Coleridge L. Beaven, Fort Washington, Md.; Walter P. Davenport, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; William G. Guthrie, Fort Riley, Kas.; E. Frederick Thode, Fort Porter, N.Y.; Wilson C. von Kessler, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Lanphier W. Webb, Jr., Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Robert H. Wilds, Fort McPherson, Ga., and Alexander W. Williams, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Capt. Robert M. Hardaway, Texas City, Texas, and Capt. Harley J. Hallett, Fort Crook, Neb. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps, now on duty at the post specified after his name, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty: Capt. Royal Reynolds, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Samuel M. De Lofre, Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.; Robert M. Blanchard, Fort Strong, Mass., and Horace M. Roberson, Fort Terry, N.Y. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., will take charge of Medical Supply Depot, St. Louis, Mo., during the absence of Lieut. Col. Thomas U. Raymond, M.C. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Capt. Clarence E. Fronk, M.C., is relieved duty with 2d Division, and from further duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. Morrison C. Stayer, M.C. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave until Oct. 1, 1915, is granted Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C. (Aug. 10, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave three months, about Sept. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. George Newlove, M.R.C., Calexico, Cal. (July 30, Western D.)

So much of Par. 31, S.O. 169, July 22, 1915, War D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Columbia, Wash., is revoked. Lieutenant Wall upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty as directed in said order. (Aug. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis A. Miera, M.R.C., upon his arrival at Jackson Barracks, La., of 1st Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., will proceed to his home. Lieutenant Miera is relieved from active duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Louis A. Miera, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Aug. 6, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Henry F. Quackenbos, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 11, 1915. (Aug. 11, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Benjamin C. Warfield, after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of such leave granted, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Mortimer Sanderson, D.S., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave, will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William H. Chambers, D.S., who will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. William A. Squires, D.S., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies, D.S., who will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Each of the following dental surgeons, after arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave, will proceed to the station specified for duty: First Lieuts. James F. Feely, Douglas, Ariz., and John W. Scovel, Fort Sill, Okla. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles De W. Deyton, D.S., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave, will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Lester C. Ogg, after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave, to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Michael Fitzgerald, H.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Stevens, Ore., Aug. 11, 1915, and will repair to his home. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. Roscoe Goodman, H.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., to Fort Armstrong, H.T., for duty, relieving Sergt. James F. Wood, H.C., who will proceed to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (July 9, H.D.)

Sergt. Jacob O. Berven, H.C., from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, to Santa Rosa, Cal., for temporary duty with Company F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, with station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., relieving Sergt. Albert C. Calish, H.C., who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (July 30, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Walter H. Cook, H.C., now at Buffalo, N.Y., on or before expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, for duty at that post and to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William D. Evans, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Evans will be sent to Manila on the first available transport for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Sergt. Alexander H. Weir, H.C., West Point, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School, for a course of instruction in X-ray work. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Sergt. James L. Wood, H.C., Fort Terry, N.Y., to Galveston, Texas, for duty at Cantonment Hospital, that place, and to relieve Sergt. Howard S. Robertson, H.C., who will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for station. (Aug. 10, E.D.)

Sergt. Arthur J. Hart, H.C., Ambulance Company No. 6, upon departure of that organization from the camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., will be sent to Washington, D.C., to Army Medical School for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Leave four months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Cleveland C. Gee, C.E. (Aug. 4, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Major Charles M. Wesson, O.D., from detail in the Ordnance Department, Aug. 24, 1915, and is detailed major in the Ordnance Department, Aug. 25, 1915. (Aug. 7, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, S.C. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Upon relief from duty at the camp of instruction for Regular troops, near Plattsburgh, N.Y., Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, S.C., will make a careful inspection of the Signal Corps equipment at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., and then to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and make the semi-annual inspection of the Signal Corps equipment at that post. Upon completion of this duty Captain Seoane will return to station, New York city. (Aug. 10, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert M. Nolan, S.C., is further extended fifteen days. (July 21, S.D.)

Master Signal Electr. John A. Murphy, now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty and to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Jesse A. Beasley, S.C., who will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps. (Aug. 5, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Jacob Piotrowiak, S.C., Seattle, Wash., via San Francisco, Cal., to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. George Lee is placed upon the retired list at the headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 5, War D.)

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First Class Sergt. Jacob Piotrowiak, S.C., Seattle, Wash., via San Francisco, Cal., to Galveston, Texas, for duty under the signal officer. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Harry F. Jordan, Ada, Ohio, on or before expiration of furlough will report at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Sergts. Arthur J. Teller and Samuel H. Elliott, S.C., upon arrival at Fort Lawton, Wash., from Alaska, will be sent, via San Francisco, to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army Service Schools. These soldiers are authorized to delay ten days en route for their own convenience. (Aug. 11, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 174, War D., July 28, 1915, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Matthew Briscoe, Troop E, 2d Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 9, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Leave two months, about Sept. 5, 1915, to Capt. James D. Tiford, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas. (July 21, S.D.)

Leave fourteen days, about Aug. 1, 1915, to apply for an extension of fourteen days, to 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 26, H.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. SANDS.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson, 4th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William W. Forsyth, 4th Cav., president of the examining board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination. (July 13, H.D.)

Leave two months and seventeen days, with permission to visit Manila, about July 16, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (July 12, H.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. HARVEY.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave fifteen days, upon completion of his duties at the camp for troops of the Regular Army, Ludington, Mich., to 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav. (July 29, C.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. John G. Winter, 5th Cav. (Aug. 5, E.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave twenty days, about Aug. 5, 1915, to Capt. James H. Boice, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (July 21, S.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Emil Engel, 9th Cav., is extended one month, (July 21, S.D.)

Leave two months to Vein. Thomas H. Edwards, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (July 23, S.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W

ment, and until such time as his transfer shall become effective. (Aug. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Field Art., is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery, Sept. 13, 1915. He will upon being relieved from present duties and upon the expiration of any leave granted join battery to which assigned. (Aug. 9, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART. Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, Aug. 9, 1915, vice Col. James B. Erwin, A.G. (Cavalry), who is relieved from detail in that department, Aug. 8, 1915. Colonel Barrette will proceed to San Francisco for duty as adjutant of Western Department. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major Robert E. Callan, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, vice Major Frank E. Harris, G.S., hereby relieved. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The name of Major Robert E. Callan, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of Major Frank E. Harris, G.S., is removed therefrom, Major Harris having become entitled to promotion. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave eight days to 1st Lieut. Hollie Le R. Muller, C.A.C. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Walter W. Vautsmeier, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for assignment to a company. (Aug. 6, War D.)

The leave granted Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 5, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 30, Western D.)

Leave twenty days, about Aug. 25, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Eugene Villaret, C.A.C. (Aug. 9, E.D.)

Leave six days, about Aug. 25, 1915, to 2d Lieut. James B. Haskell, C.A.C. (Aug. 10, E.D.)

Leave ten days, about Aug. 25, to terminate not later than Sept. 4, 1915, on which date he will report to C.O. Coast Defenses of Portland, is granted 2d Lieut. Adam E. Potts, C.A.C. (Aug. 10, E.D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Aug. 15, 1915, to terminate not later than Sept. 4, 1915, on which date he will report to C.O. Coast Defenses of Portland, is granted 2d Lieut. Sydney S. Winslow, C.A.C. (Aug. 10, E.D.)

Leave from Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, 1915, to Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., C.A.C. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Leave one month to Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Par. 22, S.O. 175, War D., July 29, 1915, relating to Sergt. Major (J.G.) Frank W. Stone, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Frank W. Stone, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of New Bedford, to Fort McDowell, Cal., with permission to delay thirty days en route for own convenience, and be sent to Coast Defenses of Manila Bay on transport scheduled to leave Oct. 5, 1915, for duty. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Sergt. Maberry Boyles, 3d Cav., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 9, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Sidney H. Foster, 2d Inf., is extended one month and twelve days. (Aug. 6, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., is extended ten days. (Aug. 9, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 20, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Walter H. Gordon, 3d Inf. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon will sail for his new station about Oct. 5, instead of Aug. 26, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 6, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

First Sergt. Oliver McMillan, Co. H, 4th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Galveston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carl C. Oakes, 4th Inf., is extended to Sept. 7, 1915. (Aug. 10, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. MORTON.

First Lieut. John F. Curry, 5th Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L.

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1915, to Col. John F. Morrison, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (July 27, S.D.)

Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 6th Inf., now at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (July 27, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Horace G. Ball, 6th Inf., is relieved assignment to that regiment. (Aug. 10, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave one month and ten days, about Aug. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. John C. French, 7th Inf. (July 28, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Leonard J. Mygatt, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (July 29, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 10, 1915, to Capt. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf. (Aug. 4, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Chief Musician Othello C. Contero, band, 8th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., on Aug. 14, 1915, and will repair to his home. (Aug. 7, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

COL. J. S. PARKE, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about July 30, 1915, to Major George McD. Weeks, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (July 28, S.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Capt. Philip Powers, 11th Inf. (transferred to the 27th Infantry, effective Sept. 1, 1915), will proceed without delay to Texas City, Texas, and report to C.O., 27th Infantry, for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Capt. George J. Holden, 13th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty pending the arrival of the 24th Infantry, when he will join that regiment. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Corpl. George Geiger, Co. F, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 9, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Leave two months, about Aug. 15, 1915, to Col. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (July 24, S.D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about Aug. 7, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (July 26, S.D.)

Leave fourteen days, about Aug. 1, 1915, to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted Capt. George W. Wallace, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (July 24, S.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

The leave for two months to Capt. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (July 28, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1915, to Capt. Bryan Conrad, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 21, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Paul X. English, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 21, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 10, 1915, under extraordinary circumstances, is granted 2d Lieut. Leland S. Devore, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 21, S.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

The leave granted Col. James S. Rogers, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (July 29, S.D.)

Leave to and including Aug. 25 is granted 1st Lieut. Rolland W. Case, 18th Inf. (Aug. 5, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Leave from Aug. 14 to and including Oct. 31, 1915, on account of sickness, is granted Col. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Sick leave one month to 2d Lieut. John L. Parkinson, 20th Inf. (July 24, S.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Gustav J. Gonsler, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 30, Western D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 15, to 2d

Lieut. Samuel A. Gibson, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (July 30, Western D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Albert M. Jones, 21st Inf. (Aug. 6, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. O. M. TRUITT.

Leave fifteen days, about Aug. 5, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Alvan C. Sandeford, 22d Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (July 28, S.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 30, 1915, to Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf. (July 28, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about July 29, to 1st Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf. (July 29, 2d Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

Sick leave four months to Capt. William E. Bennett, Jr., 24th Inf., at such time as may be considered expedient by the C.O., Letterman General Hospital. Upon expiration of this leave Captain Bennett will report to nearest general hospital for physical examination. (Aug. 11, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Leave twenty-three days, to leave department, upon arrival at San Francisco, about Aug. 12, 1915, to Capt. David L. Stone, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks. (July 3, H.D.)

Second Lieut. Carl Spatz, 25th Inf., to Fort Shafter, H.T., with a view to his examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Second Lieut. Sheldon H. Wheeler, 25th Inf., to Fort Shafter, H.T., with a view to his examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Aug. 6, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about Aug. 15, 1915, to Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 27th Inf. (Aug. 4, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William R. Schmidt, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 172, July 26, 1915, War D., as transfers 1st Lieut. John McE. Pruhn, 27th Inf., to 17th Infantry, to take effect Sept. 1, 1915, is amended so as to transfer that officer to 19th Infantry, on date specified. He will join regiment to which transferred under authority of order cited. (Aug. 10, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave two months, about Aug. 10, to 1st Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf. (July 28, 2d Div.)

Leave twenty days, about Aug. 5, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf. (July 28, 2d Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Frank H. Moody, 29th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 5, 1915. (Aug. 10, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 30th Inf. (transferred to 27th Infantry, effective Sept. 1, 1915), will remain on duty in Eastern Department until time to comply with this order and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on transport scheduled to leave about Oct. 5, 1915, for Manila. Upon arrival there Lieutenant Johnson will join 27th Infantry. (Aug. 10, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

First Lieut. Eugenio O. de Hostos, P.R.R., is relieved from detail as military aid to the Governor of Porto Rico, Sept. 26, 1915, and will report to C.O. of his regiment for assignment to a company. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. William S. Woodruff, P.R.R., is further extended one month. (Aug. 5, E.D.)

The resignation by Capt. Laurance Angel, Inf. (Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry), of his commission, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 31, 1915. (Aug. 6, War D.)

INFANTRY ASSIGNMENTS.

Each of the following officers is assigned to regiment indicated after his name: Capt. Allen Smith, Jr., to 14th Infantry; 2d Lieut. John T. Rhett to 6th Infantry. Each will be assigned to a company by his regiment commander and upon arrival in U.S. and upon expiration of leave will join company. (Aug. 10, War D.)

INFANTRY TEAM TRY-OUT.

The following officers will proceed at once to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report in person to the C.O. of that post and to 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th Inf., captain of the Infantry Team, for duty pertaining to the try-out for the National Matches, 1915: Second Lieuts. Edwin F. Harding, 14th Inf., and Herbert L. Taylor, 21st Inf. (Aug. 6, War D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Leave one month, about Aug. 17, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. Macdonald, retired. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Leave three months granted Major William P. Stone, U.S.A., retired. (Aug. 10, War D.)

RETIRING ENLISTED MEN.

Chief Trumpeter William C. Twitty, retired, Blacksburg, Va., will report to 1st Lieut. John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf., professor of military science and tactics, Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn., for instruction as his assistant. (Aug. 9, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are announced: Second Lieut. Joe Eikel from the Field Artillery arm (4th Field Artillery) to the Coast Artillery Corps on July 2, 1915, with rank from July 14, 1913; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Field Artillery arm on July 2, 1915, with rank from July 14, 1913. Lieutenant Eikel will proceed to Fort Sweeny, Ga., for assignment to a company. Lieutenant Kilburn is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery. He will join the battery to which assigned. (Aug. 5, War D.)

MOUNTED COMPETITIONS.

The following officers will proceed from their respective stations to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where upon arrival they will report to Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 10th Cav., manager and team captain of the team which is to represent the Cavalry division in the mounted competitions at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, for duty in connection with said team: Capt. Fitzgerald Lee, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. Harry N. Coates, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas; 1st Lieut. Alfred L. P. Sands, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz. (July 26, S.D.)

ORDERS REVOKED.

So much of Par. 37 and 38, S.O. 172, July 26, 1915, War D., as relates to Capts. Edward C. Carey, 1st Inf., and Hugh D. Wise, 3d Inf., respectively, is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

BELIEVED AVIATION DUTY.

The following officers are relieved from duty as aviation students with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps: Second Lieuts. Walter W. Vautsmeier, C.A.C., and Dana Palmer, 2d Inf. Lieutenant Palmer will proceed to join his regiment. (Aug. 5, War D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction for Troop B, 5th Cavalry, will be established on the military reservation, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., during the period Aug. 28 to Sept. 6, 1915, in

clusive. The 1st Squadron, Cavalry, with Sanitary Detachment, Militia of Ohio, has been authorized to participate in this joint encampment. Camp commander, Major Selah R. H. Tompkins, 5th Cav.; camp quartermaster, the quartermaster, Fort Benjamin Harrison, in addition to his other duties. Each of the following officers is detailed as inspector-instructor and mustering officer with the Militia of Ohio in camp, as indicated. They will also make the annual field inspection of the organizations to which assigned: Capt. John E. Hemphill, Cav., with 1st Squadron, Cavalry; Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C., with Sanitary Detachment. Troop B, 5th Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Sheridan, Ill., at the proper time, by marching to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C., will report at the proper time to the troop commander for duty under this order on the march and at the camp. (July 22, 2d, C.D.)

BRIGADE MANEUVERS.

The following organizations will assemble at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., not later than Aug. 25, 1915, for brigade maneuvers:

From Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—2d Cavalry (less one troop to be selected by the regimental commander, which will remain at the post as guard), accompanied by the necessary detachment, Hospital Corps, and medical officers from the post.

From Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.—30th Infantry. The necessary detachment, Hospital Corps, and medical officers will be furnished from the post.

From Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.—3d Infantry. The necessary detachment, Hospital Corps, and

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Captain Field Artillery, January 25, 1907, DESIRES TRANSFER WITH CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, BONUS. Address, J. A. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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It has been decided, after experiment, that cement shall be used for the backing of the armor plates of the U.S. battleship Arizona, now under construction at New York, in place of teakwood. The cost of the teak backing of the New York was \$43,000, and for the Arizona, which is a large vessel, the expenditure of at least \$50,000 would have been required. The saving in the cost of backing, it is estimated, will be between \$25,000 and \$35,000. Skilled woodworkers were required to shape and fit the teak. Only cheap labor will be required to pour in the cement behind the plates, and there is an

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other economy without reduced efficiency. The decision of the Navy Department to use cement was the result of experiments by Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, of the New York Yard. When the battleship New York was near completion last year, Mr. Stocker obtained permission to back four of the plates with cement, the rest of the backing being the sacrosanct teak. When the New York arrived at the yard recently the four plates were removed and the packing after a year's trial was found to be in a satisfactory condition. The use of cement was therefore recommended for the Arizona.

The Indian Head reservation is no longer large enough for experiment with long range guns. By firing into the river the Ordnance officers are able to secure a range of sufficient length, but this does not give them the opportunity to make experiments which require the examination of projectiles after they have been fired from a gun. In all probability the next session of Congress will be asked either to enlarge the Indian Head Proving Grounds or to appropriate money for a new reservation. There is a constant demand on the Navy Department to make experiments with new projectiles and long range guns and it is stated that the Indian Head reservation is proving inadequate.

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MONITORS VINDICATING THEMSELVES.

We have always believed and in the past have stated our belief that we were permitting the monitor type of vessel to fall a victim to naval prejudice. That they have a distinct and an important place in naval construction is being demonstrated by the use by the British of the three monitors they were able to secure from Brazil. "There could be no stronger evidence of the use of monitors to a country which has half a dozen sets of military operations on in different parts of the world," our British contemporary, the United Service Gazette tells us, "than that afforded on the coast of Belgium, in the Dardanelles and at the mouth of the Rufiji River, where the Königsberg was recently destroyed by the Severn and Mersey. The Admiralty bought these and other monitors from the nations for which British yards were building them, at the opening stages of the war. The purchase was a very wise and foreseen bit of business, and if a dozen more have been laid down since and are on the point of completion the money required for the purpose will have been well spent. There may be a lot of river and coast work for such a type of warship before the present hostilities are brought to a close. The great value of the type is that large guns can be mounted on such a shallow draught that the ships can be used close inshore if necessary, even on a rapidly shoaling shore, and fight where no submarine could follow them or successfully send a Whitehead torpedo under their bottoms. Neither could the shallow waters where monitors can float and maneuver be minded with success, since mines could be easily seen and removed. Then there is river work like that in East Africa, where their service would be very useful, and we may yet need them to rob Germany of this last place in the sun, oversea. Their services at the Dardanelles and on the coast of Belgium have been recorded in despatches from the commanders in those areas, and need not be commented on here."

These three monitors, Humber, Mersey and Severn, were built by Vickers, Limited, for Brazil, and acquired by the English at the commencement of the war. They are 265 feet long, 49 feet beam, and on a mean draught of 8 feet 6 inches displace 1200 tons, and are designed and engined for a speed of 11½ knots, with a nominal radius of 4000 miles, coal and oil being used as fuel for their Yarrow boilers. They are armed with two 6-inch guns forward and two 4.7-inch howitzers aft, in addition to which they carry four 3-pounders. Of them Page's Engineering Weekly says: "With their comparatively great beam and less powerful machinery, these vessels can maneuver in waters too shallow for a modern torpedo-boat destroyer, than which, of course, their armament is vastly heavier. The reduction of engine and boiler weights brings another advantage for their work—the monitors can be well armored. Each has a belt of 2½-inch of armor along a considerable portion of the hull, extending from the upper deck down below the water line. The conning-towers are also heavily armored, and are well protected from destroyers. Owing to their slight depth in water, these boats also offer a reduced target for torpedo attack, and the hulls are well sub-divided. These three vessels are not only well armored, but are powerfully armed. The two 6-inch guns weigh 8½ tons, and throw a shell weighing 100 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 3000 feet per second, and with sufficient force to penetrate 25½ inches of iron. Nine of these projectiles can be discharged per gun per minute, and the effective range of the guns is four miles. The howitzers are mounted on the upper deck, and throw projectiles weighing thirty-five pounds, while the 3-pounders can fire thirty rounds a minute. To-day the monitors have become elaborately fitted and equipped men-of-war. The officers have comparatively spacious cabins, the captain has a steel cabin and a good-sized reception room, the guns are electrically worked, and there is accommodation for the cold storage of meat and perishable food. Owing to the small number of engine-room hands needed, the total complement of the Humber and her sisters numbers only about 100 all told."

Of absorbing interest will be the report of the Field Artillery Board consisting of Col. Charles G. Treat, Gen. Staff; Major Charles P. Summerall, Field Art., and Major John H. Rice, Ord. Dept., which will shortly be submitted to the Chief of Staff. The board is instructed to make a report on the guns, their caliber and the amount of ammunition that is required for the organization of a modern Army. It is expected that the board's report will be in print before Congress takes up the Army legislation at the next session. In all probability it will contain important recommendations, based upon the reports of Army observers and military attachés who have been watching the progress of the European war. There is a feeling among many members of Congress that the first increase in the Regular Army should be

in the Field Artillery, and the report of the board will be studied carefully by the military committees.

THE ADVISORY BOARD OF CIVILIANS.

The idea of a Naval Advisory Board of civilian inventors did not originate with the Secretary of the Navy, but was suggested by an officer of the Navy Department. As organized at present the board has taken a shape not intended by Navy officers, and we fear it will prove to be an elephant on the hands of our worthy Secretary. We fail to see precisely what result is to be accomplished by such a board except it be in co-operation with officers of the Navy, who are informed as to the needs and traditions of the Service. In an article in another column General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., defends his department against the current charges of inhospitable treatment of inventors. We presume a similar statement could be made by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department. We observe that the case of John Ericsson is cited as an illustration of the importance of having a bureau of civilian experts to pass upon inventions, but it is sufficient to say in reply to that that if Ericsson's scheme of a Monitor had been submitted to such a board it would never have been heard of again.

It was the hospitality shown to Ericsson's ideas by a naval board consisting of Commodores Joseph Smith and Hiram Paulding and Comdr. Charles H. Davis that led to the building of the Monitor. After Ericsson had had an opportunity to present his ideas to this board each member was asked if he would recommend that a contract be entered into with Captain Ericsson and his associates for the construction of the Monitor. Each one said, "Yes, by all means." Ericsson was told to start work immediately, and the next day a large portion of the articles to be used in construction was ordered, and a contract for the Monitor's construction was made with T. F. Rowland.

After the work of construction had been entered upon and the contract made for the building of the vessel, interested parties made such a clamor to the effect that the vessel would prove a failure, and its acceptance disgrace the members of the board that out of superabundant caution the board insisted upon a clause in the contract requiring the owners of the Monitor to guarantee its complete success. Mr. C. S. Bushnell, one of Ericsson's partners, who tells this story, says: "To Captain Ericsson and myself this was never an embarrassment. But to Mr. Winslow, as indeed to Mr. Griswold also, it seemed that the board had asked too much. But I know that the noble old Admiral Smith never intended that we should suffer. And among the many fortunate things that the nation had to be grateful for * * * was the appointment of Admiral Smith to the charge of the navy yards, who always seemed to sleep with one eye open, so constant was his watchfulness and so eager his desire that the entire Navy should be always in readiness to do its part in the overthrow of the Rebellion."

RESIGNATION OF ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

The acceptance of the resignation of Ordnance officers by the Secretary of War is in harmony with the plan for securing reserve officers for the Army. Before carrying into effect any system for the creation of a reserve Army or an increase in the number and efficiency of the organized Militia it will be necessary to take steps to secure a large corps of officers, and a further need is created by our dependence for defense upon a Volunteer Army to be raised after war has been declared. Everyone acknowledges that the strength of the German and French armies in the European war is due to the large number of officers that these countries had at the beginning of the war. In this they had the advantage of England and Russia. The most economical system for securing the officers required will be the creation of a reserve corps of trained officers. Congress will scarcely be willing to provide for keeping all the Army officers that are needed upon an active list. This is especially true of Ordnance officers, who are needed not only for war, but to assist private concerns in time of peace in the manufacture of munitions of war. Instead of discouraging the resignation of Ordnance officers the War Department should develop some plan by which from ten to twenty-five per cent. of them can be turned over to private concerns for the development of war material factories. The cheapest way of doing this for the Government would be to sever a certain percentage from the Service entirely. They would then no longer be on the pay-roll of the Government, but there is no doubt that they would come back in the event of war if they were needed. The Government could afford to adopt a system for the early retirement of Ordnance officers with a stipulation that they should accept employment from war material manufacturers. By this system they could call them back to the colors in war time if they were needed. Any system by which the number of trained Ordnance officers can be increased would greatly enlarge the country's facilities for producing munitions of war and make it better prepared for hostilities.

It is reported that 1st Lieut. Fred H. Coleman (Cav.), Ord. Dept., and 1st Lieut. John Lund, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., will shortly tender their resignations to accept positions with munitions of war manufacturers. The application of Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., for retirement has been approved by the Secretary of War. This is in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, who declared that the President had no discretion under the Panama Canal Retirement Act.

Colonel Dickson has three and a half years Panama Canal Service to his credit and therefore is entitled to retirement. Upon recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the Secretary of War has postponed action upon the resignation of Major Wilford J. Hawkins (Coast Art.), of the Ordnance Department, until Nov. 1, and will not take any action upon the resignation of Capt. Walter M. Wilhelm (Coast Art.), Ord. Dept., until he has given that officer another hearing. The Chief of Ordnance has not decided whether he will take steps to fill the vacancies in the Ordnance Department before the annual examinations. In view of the large number of existing and prospective vacancies in the Department he may appoint a special board to select officers for the vacancies. He is somewhat disposed to wait until Congress has indicated what legislation it intends to enact at the next session. The present prospects are that there will be a shortage of officers in the Department if all the resignations are accepted.

If additional posts are required to provide for an increased Army the Quartermaster General will probably recommend the city block type, for the War Department does not favor large post reservations. The scheme of erecting post buildings in or adjoining a city is now receiving the support of most of the members of the General Staff. Aside from economic features of this type of post, they believe that the Army will be better satisfied if located in the larger cities. The old type of post is an outgrowth of the days when the Army was used to suppress Indian uprisings. There was then a reason for the establishment of the large posts away from the cities which no longer exists, and there will probably be a radical change in the location of posts if any considerable increase of the Army is authorized by Congress. Nearly two years ago, in our issue of Oct. 11, 1913, we called attention to a report on this subject submitted by the Quartermaster Corps to the General Staff. According to this report the average cost of regimental posts for Infantry has been \$1,064,629 under the present system, while city posts can be constructed for \$523,350, a saving of \$531,279. Regimental Cavalry posts under the present system cost \$1,480,233; under the citadel system \$722,260, or a saving of \$712,973. Field Artillery regimental posts as now constructed cost \$2,041,877, against city posts at \$820,952, or a saving of \$1,220,925. A saving in the expenses of a separate system for lighting, heating, sewerage, waterworks and fire department, and the keeping in condition of large parks and sidewalks is estimated at \$38,000 annually for each post. The reduction in amount of guard duty and special duty would enable much more time to be devoted exclusively to strictly military work.

If the Personnel Board does not amend its bill so as to encourage Navy officers to specialize, an amendment will be proposed to the measure when it comes up for consideration in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. One of the most influential members of the committee, it is learned, has taken an interest in the subject and he will have an amendment prepared which will place officers who specialize in ordnance, engineering and in the Judge Advocate General's Office upon about the same status as Ordnance officers in the Army. He may extend the amendment to cover the Bureau of Construction and Repair as he has about reached the conclusion that naval constructors should be under a modified detail system, as well as other specialists in the Navy. Up to the grade of lieutenant commander this amendment will probably provide that engineering officers shall be under the detail system as Army Ordnance officers are under the existing law. Lieutenant commanders who have specialized in engineering, its proposer thinks, should be chief engineers of warships of the first class and commanders should be detailed as fleet engineers. After engineering officers reach the grade of captain they should remain on shore as designing engineers. Fifteen years of sea service, it is urged, is sufficient for engineering officers. When an officer specializes it is insisted he should not be required to take the same examination as one who remains in the line. An examination for specialists could be provided which would determine his qualifications for the work to which he is detailed. If he fails he should be placed on the active reserve list just as line officers would be under the new Personnel bill.

Although the State Department has given out statements to the effect that all of the troops in the United States are held for transfer to Texas or the border, no steps have yet been taken in the War Department to move the troops. The Secretary of War has stated frequently that whenever General Funston indicates that he wants additional troops they will be sent to him as fast as the railroads can carry them. As we have previously stated the program of the Administration calls for a military and naval demonstration on the Mexican border and in the Mexican waters. The purpose of this will be to impress the Mexican belligerents with the idea that the United States will use force if necessary to re-establish order in our southern neighbor. Eventually all of the troops in the United States will be massed on the Mexican border. This will probably take place some time this fall although some serious outbreak in Mexico might hasten events. It is not beyond the pale of possibility that the President will call an extra session to ask for authority to deal with the Mexican situation. It is thought that one of the first things that he will ask for will be the authority to raise a Volunteer Army.

The 11th Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe is apt to be the first regiment to go to the border if events take the course that is now outlined in the Administration's program.

It is expected that the War Department will require officers who desire an extension of their tour of duty in the Philippines, Hawaii or Panama Canal to submit their applications at a stated time in advance of their return to the United States. This is required for the protection of officers selected to relieve those who are relieved from foreign service. Recently some very embarrassing results have followed the extension of foreign tours of duty after officers have been ordered and actually on the way to their foreign stations. It is reported that one officer had started with his family for San Francisco when he received notice from the War Department of the cancellation of his order to go to the Philippines. A number have made arrangements to go to Hawaii and have been ordered to Panama on account of the extension of the tour of duty of officers in Hawaii. Without announcing any policy or general rule a number of applications for an extension of tours of duty on foreign service have already been disapproved by the War Department because they were filed too late. It is a manifest hardship to an officer to have his orders changed after he has made his preparation for a change to a foreign station, and it may subject him to serious pecuniary loss.

So far as we recollect, former Secretaries of the Navy have not been in the habit of criticizing their successors in office. Mr. Daniels seems to be a notable exception to the rule of immunity from criticism. Hon. George von L. Meyer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, in an interview in the Boston Sunday Post, calls his successor to account, quoting Mr. Daniels's statement in his Asheville speech of Aug. 4: "No hobgoblin of consistency will frighten me in carrying out my plans." Mr. Meyer says: "Consistency, as defined in the Standard dictionary, is: 'characterized by inherent consistency; intrinsically harmonious; not self-contradictory; as, a policy consistent with public good; the consistent execution of a plan.' What is sorely needed in the Navy is a consistent, continuous and comprehensive plan for a building program; a consistent policy for efficiency; consistent organization for prompt handling of naval affairs, greatly needed at the present time, and which would render the Navy effective for war in case it should come; a consistent organization such as advocated by Admiral Mahan, which would enable the Navy Department to pass from a state of war without a complete revolution in the machinery and the agencies that are depended upon in time of peace."

Under the apportionment of the total appropriations of \$4,000,000 made by Congress for the Militia for the current fiscal year, just made by Secretary Garrison, New York receives for supplies and ammunition \$47,000 more than last year; Illinois and Massachusetts each will receive \$9,000 more; Michigan and New Jersey, each \$8,000; Connecticut, \$6,000; Georgia, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, each \$5,000; Utah, \$4,000, and New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio and Oregon, each \$2,000. Texas will be the greatest loser, drawing \$14,000 less than last year. Alabama will receive \$8,000 less, Arkansas, Maine, Virginia and West Virginia, and Wyoming, each \$6,000; Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Tennessee, each \$5,000; Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and South Carolina, each \$4,000; Arizona and Montana, each \$3,000; Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin, \$2,000 each, and California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, North Dakota, Washington and the District of Columbia, each \$1,000. Maryland and Vermont will receive practically the same amount as last year. Nevada, possessing no organization, will not share.

A formal endorsement of the work that is being done at the business men's camp at Plattsburg has been given by the Secretary of War in authorizing the establishment of a similar camp at San Francisco. The request for the camp came from Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., commander of the Western Department. In his reply the Secretary informed General Murray that the War Department will be pleased to co-operate with him in conducting a business men's camp at San Francisco, although it was not authorized to expend any money for this purpose. It is understood that General Murray will make the same arrangements for the San Francisco camp that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has for the camp at Plattsburg. The Secretary of War, in his communication, expressed the belief that the camps are not only proving to be useful for individual instruction received by those who attend, but are of great educational value. He thinks that any man who attends camp with the proper spirit would become a center for information to those who do not attend.

The Atlantic Fleet will start for Southern waters Aug. 29, it was announced at the Navy Department. It was denied, however, that the voyage had anything to do with the Mexican situation. Had this been the explanation, it was stated, the fleet would go now. The cruise is customary at this season for target practice and maneuvers. About thirty vessels will be included. Acting on the request of Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, Secretary Daniels ordered Admiral Fletcher at Newport to assemble a portion of the Atlantic Fleet in Boston Harbor on Aug. 24 in connection with the Governors' meeting to be held there Aug. 24 to 29.

FURNISHING OF WAR SUPPLIES.

The War Department has asked American manufacturers of war material for information concerning their facilities, with particular reference to what service the U.S. Government could expect from them in an emergency. The following statement was issued by the Department Aug. 12, in explanation of its request:

"Recognizing the fact that the arsenals would be unable to produce an adequate supply of war material to meet an emergency of war, it has been the practice of the Government, in time of peace as well as in war, to purchase from private establishments a considerable part of the war material currently required. This policy makes it necessary for the Ordnance Department to obtain from these establishments from time to time, information as to their ability and capacity to produce various classes of such material.

"Such extraordinary changes and unprecedented expansion of the facilities of American manufacturers have resulted from the demands for material by the warring nations of Europe, particularly for the production of certain classes of ammunition, that it has been necessary for the Ordnance Department recently to correspondingly increase its activity to keep in touch with this industrial development.

"It is probable that the expansion noted has not ceased, but officials believe that a stage has been reached which renders desirable a general inquiry as to the manufacturing facilities now in existence, and with a view to obtaining information on the subject the Ordnance Department is sending out letters of inquiry to a number of manufacturers, accompanied by forms designed to facilitate the making of replies.

"The War Department expressly states that it does not now contemplate purchasing any of the material referred to, as it has no special funds which may be used for such a purpose. No special inquiry is deemed necessary for the expenditure of the limited sums from current appropriations which are at the bureau's disposal."

IN DEFENSE OF ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

"I challenge anyone to give an instance where anything in the last fifty years has been rejected by the War Department and afterward found to be meritorious by any government or any concern," said Brig. Gen. William Crozier, in answer to a criticism of the Ordnance Department printed in the New York Sun of July 4, and reprinted in part in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1422, July 10.

In common with other ordnance officers of the Army and Navy, General Crozier has become impatient at an attempt on the part of disappointed inventors and people who are misinformed as to what Army and Navy officers are doing to encourage private concerns and inventors in and out of the Army to blame the Army and Navy for the unpreparedness of the country. If "conservatism is the dominating note of the Ordnance Corps" and Army and Navy ordnance officers are not keeping pace with the progress of improvements in the manufacture of ordnance material, as is charged by this alleged ex-Navy officer, why is it that private concerns are attempting to induce Army and Navy officers to resign from the Service? Every ordnance officer in the Army and Navy, according to reports, has received handsome offers from private concerns.

In attacking the ordnance methods of the Army an instance is given of the reported experience of Col. Isaac N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, in developing a range finder. According to statements of "Ex-Navy Officer," about a year before the Spanish War Colonel Lewis, then a captain, perfected a range finder, and when it was completed he offered it to the War Department, asking only that he be reimbursed for his actual outlay. He, it is alleged, was unselfishly interested in the proper equipping of the Army, but the Chief of Ordnance turned down the offer of Captain Lewis. The ex-Navy officer goes on to relate that on the eve of hostilities the Chief of Ordnance awakened to the fact that the Service was without a range finder and purchased Captain Lewis's invention from a private concern which was manufacturing it.

In reply to this charge, General Crozier cites the records of the War Department, which show that the Government furnished the funds with which Captain Lewis perfected his invention. In May, 1892, an allotment of \$3,000 was made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for a modified Lewis range finder. A contract for furnishing this instrument was made with the private concern for \$2,900 on the same day. In January an allotment of \$95 for the erection of a shelter for the Lewis instrument, and in September of 1892 an allotment of \$250 was made for the transfer of the instrument to another position. In 1894 Captain Lewis represented to the Department that he had expended \$44.75 for supplies in testing his instrument and an allotment was made to cover this expense. The records show that the following allotments were made in connection with the improvement of the Lewis range finder: \$2,000, \$2,500, \$1,750 and \$550.

In November of 1896 Captain Lewis wrote a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army in which he stated that his range finder had been adopted by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and that he wanted the Government to have the first opportunity to purchase the rights of this instrument. His proposals in this connection were:

(1) To sell all rights to the United States, leaving him free to sell to foreign governments, for \$50,000.

(2) To sell all rights absolutely to the United States for \$75,000.

These offers were rejected upon the advice of the Chief of Ordnance, who was of the opinion that it would be unwise to incur the expense of purchasing all rights in the Lewis range finder, as other range finders were under consideration and a better one might be obtained.

On March 16, 1898, immediately before the Spanish War, an order for 100 regular Lewis range finders was placed by the War Department. Later another type, the Swasey depression position finders, were purchased between 1903 and 1907. Later the Department purchased 260 of the Lewis range finders of Model 1907.

The charge of the ex-naval officer that the Ordnance Department has refused to test Colonel Lewis's gun is not substantiated by the records of the Department. The ex-Navy officer says: "About two years ago Colonel Lewis retired, but before leaving active service invented a really remarkable machine gun weighing in the neighborhood of twenty-five pounds and capable of discharging between 700 and 800 shots a minute. Again this ingenious officer spent his own money in the development work, and when he was satisfied with his weapon he

offered it to the War Department gratis. But, unhappily, the Ordnance Corps were not receptive; the bureau had a pet weapon, of foreign design, which it was striving to whip into serviceable shape, and for which the Government had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars. This particular gun has since been condemned."

It is true that Colonel Lewis developed a machine gun while he was still in the active service, but he placed it in the hands of a private concern. There is nothing in the records of the War Department to show that Colonel Lewis offered his gun to the Government gratis. He refused to have it tested by the Ordnance Department. In the test that was conducted of three other machine guns Colonel Lewis submitted his gun, but it broke up so badly that the board which was conducting the test was unable to determine whether the method of keeping the barrel cool, which is the new feature of the machine gun embodied in the invention, was a success. His gun was not fired long enough to heat the barrel, and it was withdrawn from the contest before it was completed. The Ordnance Department was very much interested in testing some of the features of the Lewis gun, but the inventor has refused absolutely to submit it to another test.

For years there had always been an officer on duty in the Ordnance Department to whom communications from inventors are referred. He is instructed to investigate every suggestion that comes to the Department, and there are hundreds of devices now in use which are the product of inventors outside of the Service. As an evidence that the Department has not discouraged private inventors, attention is called to the fact that every machine gun that has been used by the Army, from the Gatling gun down to Vickers, which has recently been adopted, was developed by private concerns. The Colt's automatic pistol is a private invention, and the Deport gun carriage, which has been recently adopted for field artillery, was a private invention.

Not only is the Ordnance Department looking for the latest inventions in this country, but through the military attachés is watching the foreign field.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is too soon to attempt to sum up the results of the campaign in Poland where German plans are evidently reaching much further than Warsaw. There is no doubt that the intention has been to inflict a defeat so far-reaching as to eliminate Russia from the fighting for a long time. Having failed to capture the armies which were involved in the fighting about Warsaw, it now seems possible that both German wings may push on to the assault of the much discussed second line, a hundred miles to the east.

While the blows have rained so terribly upon the Russian armies nothing has developed on the western front to effect a diversion, and therefore it is evident that neither England, France nor Belgium is at the present time able to do more than hold the lines in Belgium and France.

A resumption and extension of the attacks at the Dardanelles is construed to be an effort for the encouragement of Russia by her allies. But thus far it must be admitted that the heroic stand of the Turks has been more discouraging to the Allies than encouraging to the Slavs.

Great political activity has been noticed among the Balkan states, and the utter depravity of international politics has never been more flagrantly shown than in the open barter of both treasure and territory on all sides. The price of active intervention or continued neutrality fluctuates in an almost open market.

Germany and Austria are flushed with victory in the east. France and England are again somewhat disturbed by the irritations which are inevitable when things have not gone well. At places orders forbid intercourse between French and British officers to prevent recriminating arguments.

Assertions are made in the English press that Sir John French is about to be replaced by General Robertson (a ranker), and that the regular officers who led Canadian brigades to the slaughter at St. Julien and Langemarck, are to be removed to other commands.

Despite the prohibition against the publication of details as to submarine raids we learn that a considerable number of vessels are sunk every week, although the victims are but a minute fraction of the shipping which continues active in English waters. A British cruiser was sunk off the Norwegian coast on the route between England and Archangel and one of the fastest torpedo-boat destroyers was the victim of a mine in the North Sea. A number of steamships have been sunk, in addition to a large number of trawlers, but in almost all cases the crews escaped.

In France the entire nation continues united in the one common effort against the foe, and there is neither scandal nor vituperation touching any part of the government. A noted contributor to *La Guerre Sociale*, Gustave Hervé, warns against "going to sleep under laurels already faded, which were won for us by our troops eleven months ago on the banks of the Marne."

Germany will obtain important grain crops from Poland and the Baltic provinces, and her chemists claim to have successfully substituted wood pulp for cotton in the manufacture of explosives. The pulp is carefully purified when in liquid form before nitrification.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The bombardment of Dunkirk by a heavy German gun at extreme range continues and heavy shells at intervals of five minutes explode in the town. If this rate is maintained for any length of time it is apparent that the supposition that one huge gun is doing all this work must be erroneous. As the position of the battery remains immune from air attack it must either be exceptionally well concealed or else frequently shifted by rail. Both Steenstraate and Het Sast in Belgium have been recent targets for artillery attack. The German gunners obliged the Belgians to abandon some advanced positions over the Yser at a place called Hernisse, south of Dixmude. The Belgians report severe bombardments along the line from Ramscappelle to Furnes, Pervyse, Oestkerke and Reninghe, all of which are positions which must be considered in any contemplated German advance toward Dunkirk.

In the Ypres section Sir John French reports a successful assault upon the trenches near Hooge, which the Germans took from the British at the end of July, after a combined bombardment by the British artillery assisted by the French on their left the British infantry charged and captured first line trenches on a front of 1,200 yards. This line may again prove difficult to maintain with the German position at hill 60 well to its rear on the right, and a late report admits that the trenches south of Hooge had to be abandoned. It is a mistake to waste men in capturing positions which can-

not be held. During this fighting British shells derailed and set fire to some cars on the railway line at Langemarck, which is on the line to the important northern base at Bruges. Three officers, 124 men and two machine guns were taken by the English.

The position and numbers of the French in this sector have never been indicated since they were introduced between the Belgian right and the British left, months ago. But the extent of their front can be closely estimated from a study of the above Belgian and British reports. Reninghe, where Belgian batteries were in action, is about eight miles north by west of Ypres on the road running through Lizerne. Along this line French artillery are frequently heard of as assisting the British left, but there have been no French infantry actions on this sector since the first great gas battle when the Germans made their great gains north and west of the Ypres in the spring.

The sector north of Arras has had the usual series of attacks and counter attacks, mostly under cover of darkness and accompanied by liberal use of bombs and grenades, but without success for either side. The Germans were repulsed in a strong attack north of the railway station at Souchez, and again, near Neuville-St. Vaast, east of the road to Lille, where the explosion of a mine and a heavy bombardment failed to enable the German infantry to win any ground. There have been bombardments at Soissons, Berry-au-Bac, along the valley of the river Aisne, and at Rheims. The Argonne continues to be the scene of a vigorous struggle, particularly along the road from Vienne-le-Chateau to Binarville, where German night attacks persist, but have made no progress in the effort to close the circle around Verdun by approaching Ste. Menehould, the strategic center of this sector.

In the Woerre there has been marked activity on the part of the artillery near Flirey and in the forest of Le Prete. In the Vosges there have been frequent attacks by both French and Germans, at Lingekopf and Schrattmannle and on the ridge between. After the repulse of one of the attacks there were more than 100 German corpses left in the network of entanglements. In Lorraine a German reconnaissance in force was driven back at a point near Leintrey.

Remarkable developments are recorded in the work of the flying squadrons. A French attack on the German city of Saarbrucken was carried out by thirty-two heavy flying machines, which dropped a large quantity of explosives and whose line of retreat was meanwhile safeguarded by a number of very fast battle planes, which engaged the German fighting machines when they attempted to cut off the retreat of the heavier and slower units.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The campaign in the extreme north has progressed slowly and an attack by a strong fleet of German warships at Riga was repelled. The attack was made off Dirben channel which is the only practicable way for large ships and there were nine battleships, twelve cruisers and a large number of torpedo-boat destroyers engaged in the effort. Several of the lighter ships were damaged in trying to force a passage through the formidable triple line of mines. Petrograd claims that the first German assaults along the entire Riga-Kovno-Grodno-Ossowice line have been defeated and that German troops which had penetrated the country close to Riga on the south have been driven out entirely. The attack toward Vilna, which might have proved very dangerous if it could have cut the railway from Warsaw to the capital, has been so far delayed that much of its prospective importance has been lost. It is possible that the campaign in Northern Courland was intended to draw off large defensive forces rather than at once to attempt the capture of the Baltic port, but in any event it appears that the Russian dispositions were such as to greatly delay the thrust from the great bend of the Niemen toward the east.

The capture of Warsaw on the morning of Aug. 5 was accomplished without very severe fighting, and the Russian rear guard made a stand for several days following, in the suburb across the Vistula at Praga. While the great fortress and the city make a prize of vast importance, most of the recent interest has centered in the exceedingly interesting tactics of the opposing armies. The skillful retreats of the various Russian units which succeeded in delaying the threatened encircling movements of the great German columns will form a separate chapter of great value to the soldier student of the future. It has always been a matter of supreme importance in Russia to teach officers that a successful retreat to prepared positions in the rear must be planned for in every campaign—certainly the story of what the present commander-in-chief has accomplished since the retreat from the Carpathians began will add a classic page to the chapter.

The German pressure on the center at Warsaw was greatly delayed with the intention that the armies of von Hindenburg and von Mackensen should have time to cut the lines of retreat northeast and southeast, but as neither effort has as yet succeeded we are likely to sum up the total result of this campaign as culminating with the capture of Warsaw itself. The control of the Polish capital and its radiating railways will be an effective safeguard to the eastern German frontier, as well as a brilliant achievement of German arms. The failure to cripple the Russian armies beyond the power of speedy recuperation is not due to faults in the plan, but must be credited to the wonderful courage and endurance of the Russian soldier.

The fighting both north and south of Warsaw continues, and as the attacks are made in great force there must be large Russian armies employed on both flanks. Certainly some of these troops are likely to find themselves in great jeopardy toward the end of the movement, for it will be humanly impossible to perfectly synchronize the retreat of all of these armies widely separated and hotly engaged. To the north of Warsaw the Russians are making a stubborn defense at Kovno, which has delayed the German advance toward the great railway east of the Niemen. Ossowice was partly conquered after an intense bombardment and an attack accompanied by great clouds of asphyxiating gas, but the counter attacks won back the part of the works which the German infantry had penetrated. The army of General Falcke broke through the defenses at Lomza, and after storming Fort No. 4 occupied the city on the east side of the Narew and controlling railways to Bielostock, Malkin and Warsaw. The fall of Serock at the confluence of the Bug and the Narew brought the Germans within five or six miles of the railway, so that this avenue of escape is certainly shortly to be closed to the garrison holding out at Novo Georgiewsk.

South of Warsaw the most important development has been the capture of the great fortress of Ivanograd, with its strategic control of railway and river traffic. Twenty heavy pontoon trains covered with straw and loaded with troops were floated down the river at night. At Ivanograd the German engineers threw the bridges across, and the bulk of the troops who had marched down the bank, rushed across, and the fortress was taken. This is less than 100 miles from Brest Litovsk, the potential

center of the new Russian line through Kovno, Grodno, Bielostock, Brest Litovsk, Kovel, Roono. The Austrians appear to have broken through a section of the Russian left wing along the river Vieprz near Lubartov and southwest of Miechow, but the retreating columns from the neighborhood of Ivangorod should be able to stop this gap. The Austrians have captured upward of 8,000 prisoners in this battle. On the Dniester, near the borders of Bukowina, the Austrians defeated a Russian force and captured 1,600 men and five machine guns.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

The attacks on the Gorizia sector persist and heavy bombardments by artillery are continuous, but there has been little record in the way of infantry attacks on any large scale. A recent Italian explanation of the very slow progress at this point advances the following: "Looking at the line on the left of the Isonzo one receives the impression that God, acting like an omnipotent officer of military engineering, rendered the task of defense as easy as the task of attacking is formidable." Continuing the account gives due credit to the Austrian engineers who seem to have taken full advantage of the opportunities afforded them. Numerous small engagements are recorded in the rather exaggerated news despatches, which are full of altitudes and other mountaineering details, but lacking in military significance.

The Italians are said to have captured Monte San Michele, a height of considerable local importance, five miles southwest of Gorizia and nearer to Iadisca and Monfalcone, towns which surrendered to the Italian troops at the beginning of this campaign. The Austrians hold much higher positions on the slopes of Mont Frigido and Mont Goliak, from which they appear to dominate the approaches to the highway toward Trieste.

There are said to be more than half a million Italian soldiers mobilized in Northern Italy ready for despatch either to France or the Dardanelles.

OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES.

Renewed activity between the Allies and the Turks in the operations in the Dardanelles is officially reported this week. The Allies claim substantial gains, which the Turks deny.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports on Aug. 10 that several attacks by French corps have been made, and their whole-hearted co-operation has proved of the greatest assistance. Ground has been taken and held in the southern zone east of the Krithia road. In the Anzac zone a footing in the Chunuk Bair portion of Sari Bair also been gained and the crest occupied after fierce fighting and the successful storming of strongly held positions at night under cover of a searchlight from a destroyer. Elsewhere fresh landing has been successfully effected and considerable progress made.

"While to the north," says the report, "no further progress has yet been made, the troops have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and the French battleship St. Louis is reported to have put out of action five out of six guns in the Asiatic batteries." This is the first mention of the St. Louis in the reports from the Dardanelles.

Enver Pacha, the Turkish Minister of War, in an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, stated that the Allies in their latest operations had landed three divisions of about 50,000 men, and that they had sustained very heavy losses. He also went on to say, among other things, that the Turks had the numerical superiority, and that it would take many more allied reinforcements to deprive them of that. "We are wholly convinced," said the War Minister, "that we can meet every situation the Allies can create on the Peninsula."

General Gouraud having been disabled by wounds General Sarrai has been named commander-in-chief of the French army in the Orient. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in the Dardanelles, succeeding Field Marshal Limon von Sanders.

The British had in the Dardanelles at last accounts thirteen battleships, nine cruisers, one monitor and five destroyers. Five other battleships having been destroyed by mine or torpedo, the Triumph, Irresistible, Goliath, Ocean and Majestic. The French have six battleships and have lost one, the Bouvet, and three cruisers. The Russians have one cruiser, the Askold. The British vessels carry eight 15-inch guns, sixty 12-inch, eight 10-inch, twenty-two 9.2-inch, twenty-eight 7.5-inch, two hundred and thirteen 6-inch, four 4.7-inch, and fifty-two 4-inch. The total weight of a broadside from the heavy guns is 80,424 pounds, and from the secondary guns 13,013 pounds. The heavy French guns have a total broadside of 21,120 and the secondary guns 4,904 pounds. The Russian Askold has twelve 6-inch guns, with a broadside of 623. This makes a total broadside from the entire fleet of 101,544 pounds for the heavy guns and 18,620 from the secondary; a total crushing weight of sixty tons of the guns when all fired together.

It was officially announced on Aug. 9 that the Turkish battleship Härredin (or Kheyrd-Din) Barbarossa was sunk by a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora on Aug. 9. She was formerly the German battleship Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm, and carried a crew of 579 men. A majority of the officers and crew are reported saved. She was a battleship of 9,901 tons displacement, built in 1891 at a cost of \$2,250,000. She carried six 11-inch guns, eight 4.1-inch guns, eight 15½-pounds, had three torpedo tubes and a speed of seventeen knots. The ship was purchased from Germany in 1910 and ranked as one of the principal units of the Turkish fleet. She had an armor belt of 15½ inches amidships and twelve inches at the ends. British submarines have been active in the Sea of Marmora and even up to the bridges of Constantinople. The Turkish official statement, admitting the sinking of the battleship, says: "The loss of the Barbarossa, which was sunk Aug. 9, however regrettable in itself, does not affect us excessively except that it places the strength of our ships compared to that of the enemy in the ratio of one to ten."

A despatch from Constantinople Aug. 10 states that a submarine of the Entente Allies was sunk near Bulair Aug. 9 by a Turkish aeroplane, which threw bombs upon the craft. All the crew were lost, it is said. The above statement has not yet been confirmed by the British Admiralty, and seems open to doubt.

The British vice admiral in the Dardanelles reports that one of the British submarines operating in these

waters sank a Turkish battleship on the morning of Aug. 8 at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora. A Turkish gunboat, the Berk-i-Savet, and an empty transport also have been torpedoed in the Dardanelles by one of the British submarines the report said. A Turkish official communication, dated Aug. 9, reported that the Turkish battleship Kheyrd-Din Barbarossa had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine. The Turkish gunboat Berk-i-Savet was built at the Krupp works in 1906. She was 262 feet long, twenty-seven feet beam and eight feet deep. She displaced 775 tons. She was fitted with two 4.1-inch guns, six 6-pounds, two 1-pounds and three torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 105 men. Her speed was twenty-two knots.

THE TROUBLES IN HAYTI.

With United States marines in control of the principal towns of Hayti and the port police stations, and the custom houses in charge of Navy officers, Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., is still improving the situation among the warring factions, and putting down the state of anarchy which has existed. At his request, however, an additional force of 862 marines was sent to Port-au-Prince, and left on the Tennessee from Philadelphia on Aug. 9, under command of Col. L. W. T. Waller, one of the best officers in the corps. This will make a total of 1,500 marines in Hayti, and will greatly help the patrol work. Colonel Waller will be in command of all the marines on duty in Hayti.

At Port-au-Prince the United States forces have occupied all the forts overlooking the city and also the Haytian barracks. No resistance was encountered. Considerable quantities of ammunition were discovered in Fort National, and were taken over by the American forces.

Col. E. K. Cole, U.S.M.C., was given full charge of the military situation ashore, while Capt. E. L. Beach, of the Washington, is in full charge of all matters pertaining to civil administration and has been officially named General Administrator of Customs. Captain Beach has already proved himself a master hand, Admiral Caperton reports, in dealing with the Haytians.

Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the leader of the revolution of Northern Hayti, arrived at Port-au-Prince Aug. 6 on the U.S. collier Jason, renounced his pretensions to executive power and ordered his soldiers disarmed and sent home. The peace envoys were with him. Bouraud, another rebel leader, agreed to accept an amicable settlement of the question of who is to be President of Hayti.

In a riot at Port-au-Prince Aug. 6, in which the lawless element attacked a United States force, the marines and bluejackets fired into the ranks of the rioters, killing one and wounding others. This ended the riot. The Haytian gunboat Pacifique was seized by the American forces and a crew of United States seamen was put on board. One hundred additional marines were landed from the Connecticut Aug. 6. They occupied the Governor's palace. Strong detachments of bluejackets and marines were stationed at all the entrances to Cap Haitien.

Rear Admiral Caperton issued an order that all citizens must stay off the streets after eight o'clock at night. Haytians were instructed to keep within their houses at night and to have all doors and windows closed after eight o'clock. The U.S.S. Osceola was sent to Gonavais to maintain order and protect life and property.

Six hundred troops of the former government forces in Cap Haitien were sent to Port-au-Prince to be disbanded and sent to their homes in the interior.

Admiral Caperton ordered all soldiers not residents of Port-au-Prince to leave the city, and Colonel Cole placed under arrest all Haytian soldiers found in the city in violation of the Admiral's command.

Solon Menos, president of the Haytian Senate, sent a cable dispatch to the Haytian Minister at Washington Aug. 7 protesting against the occupation by the American naval forces. The Minister expressed to Secretary of State Lansing fears that it would be impossible to restore quiet to the interior of the country until control of civil affairs in the coast towns was restored to the Haytians.

It was found necessary on Aug. 9 to send marines and bluejackets from Port-au-Prince to the interior, to end the pillaging of villages and plantations by robbers. Pillagers were arrested at St. Marie, Petionville, Aux Croix and Des Bouquets. It may be necessary for Admiral Caperton to send detachments into many mountain districts to re-establish peace. Admiral Caperton advised all the revolutionary leaders in the mountains above Cap Haitien that he will not permit a land blockade of this town and that the revolutionists must not attempt to stop commerce between the inhabitants of Cap Haitien and the surrounding country.

Admiral Caperton has placed Navy paymasters in charge of the custom houses at Cap Haitien and Port-au-Prince to insure the custom funds reaching proper hands. The United States will retain absolute possession of these and any other public dues which the American authorities may collect during their administration of Haytian affairs, with the purpose of turning them over later to whatever government is established with the co-operation of the Washington Government. The public funds are being drawn upon by Admiral Caperton to such extent as is necessary to carry on civil administration. Special attention is being given to the sanitation of Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien.

Evacuation of Fort Liberté by the Haytian Government troops and the departure of the gunboat Castine for St. Marc, where an uprising was recently reported, was announced by Rear Admiral Caperton in a report to the Navy Department Aug. 10. General Auguste, at the head of 200 troops, attacked St. Marc Aug. 7 and was repulsed by a Haytian committee of safety. Rear Admiral Caperton reported on Aug. 11 that General Auguste and four of his followers were killed. Admiral Caperton also reported uneasiness around Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien that might cause trouble.

The Haytian Congress on Aug. 12, under the protection of United States bluejackets and marines, met and elected Gen. G. Dartiguenave President of the republic. So efficient was the American military patrol of the city that there was no disorder. General Dartiguenave received 94 of the 116 votes cast. Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, revolutionary leader, received only three votes. President

Dartiguenave succeeds the late President Vilbrun Guillaume, slain by a mob of Bobo followers soon after the start of the recent revolution.

MARINES TO HAYTI.

Brigade Headquarters and 1st Regiment and Signal company of the Marine Corps, which sailed from Philadelphia on the Tennessee Aug. 10, are due to arrive in Hayti on Aug. 14. The expedition consisted of 825 officers and men. The following officers accompanied the expedition:

Brigade Headquarters—Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Major Louis J. Magill, A.A. and I., brigade adjutant; Lieut. Col. William C. Dawson, A.P.M., brigade paymaster; Lieut. Col. William B. Lemly, A.Q.M., brigade quartermaster; Capt. Joseph A. Rossell, brigade intelligence officer; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Ostermann, aid; P.M. Clerk Horace W. Mitchell; Q.M. Clerk Harold H. Rethman; 1st Lieut. G. H. Osterhout, to 2d Regiment. 3d Company (Signal)—Capt. Richard B. Creecy, 1st Lieut. Allen E. Simon, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan.

1st Regiment—Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long; Capt. William T. Hoadley, regimental adjutant; Capt. Jeter R. Horton, A.Q.M., regimental quartermaster. 1st Battalion—Major Smedley D. Butler, 1st Lieut. Alex A. Vandegrift, adjutant; 5th Company, Capt. William W. Low, 1st Lieut. John Marston, 3d, 2d Lieut. George W. Martin; 11th Company, Capt. Richard S. Hooker, 1st Lieut. Harold H. Utley, 2d Lieut. Frank L. Martin; 19th Company, Capt. Macker Babb, 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Clarke, 2d Lieut. Henry P. Torrey; 23d Company, Capt. Raymond B. Sullivan, 1st Lieut. Harry G. Bartlett, 2d Lieut. E. H. Morse.

2d Battalion—Major Newt H. Hall, 1st Lieut. Julian C. Smith, adjutant; 4th Company, Capt. Walter N. Hill, 1st Lieut. Charles T. Lutz, 2d Lieut. Tracy G. Hunter, Jr.; 6th Company, Capt. Frederic M. Wise, 1st Lieut. Randolph Coyle; 2d Lieut. Marion B. Humphrey; 22d Company, Capt. Alexander S. Williams, 1st Lieut. Howard C. Judson, 2d Lieut. Bernard F. Hickey.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

With raiding by Mexican bandits in Texas along the Mexican border, continued guerrilla warfare and the general state of anarchy in Mexico, matters are now reaching a crisis which seems to indicate that the United States cannot delay intervention much longer. Carranza and some of his leading supporters have openly declared against any outside interference in Mexican affairs. He has definitely refused to confer with General Villa, who has expressed his willingness to meet Carranza. The State Department is proposing to go behind Carranza and send out in the name of the United States and its South American allies appeals to Mexican factional leaders, generals and governors of states appealing to their patriotism to join in putting an end to contention. What possible result that promises any permanency can be expected from this it is difficult to see.

Reports to the War Department are at variance with press despatches from the Texas border. Secretary Garrison said General Funston has requested no additional troops for border patrol. The Secretary declared that a large part of the disturbances in the Brownsville region were local in character, and had no international significance. In reply to the request of the Governor of Texas for troops to quiet disturbances in that state, it is stated that it is incumbent on the state of Texas to protect its citizens from attacks originating within its borders. The Federal troops in Texas are empowered to act only against invasion or violations of the neutrality laws.

GENERAL SCOTT MEETS GENERAL VILLA.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., bearing a special commission from the State Department to General Villa, arrived at El Paso, Texas, Aug. 9. He first conferred with a committee of mining men at the home of J. F. Williams, and then visited General Villa at Juarez. He was accompanied by his aid, Lieutenant Colonel Michie and George Carothers, special agent of the State Department. On the Mexican side a line of Cavalry was drawn up as his escort. Back of the line General Villa and his aids were waiting in an automobile. After an exchange of greetings General Villa escorted General Scott to the Villa quarters. General Scott on Aug. 10 issued the following statement: "General Villa assured me during our interview that the proposed meeting of mining men will be postponed indefinitely. The foreign merchandise seized in Chihuahua last week will be restored. Violations of the law, however, will be prosecuted in the civil courts. My mission here is now accomplished." A preliminary report from General Scott regarding his conference with General Villa was received at the War Department Aug. 10. It is understood that General Villa's attitude toward the schemes being devised for the settlement of Mexico's internal disorders is favorable to the United States.

At Norias, sixty miles from Brownsville, on Aug. 9, it is reported fifteen Americans, eight of them United States cavalrymen, stood off for an hour the attack of sixty Mexicans. Five of the Americans were wounded, three of the latter being soldiers. The fifteen Americans were saved just as their ammunition gave out by the arrival of seventeen Texas rangers.

Under orders from General Funston, the 3d Battalion of the 9th Infantry were directed to leave Laredo, Texas, Aug. 11, for Fort McIntosh on a special train for the Brownsville border country, following reports that the bandit situation there is critical. Col. A. P. Blockson, 3d U.S. Cav., has been instructed to station these troops so as to protect the principal towns in the vicinity of Brownsville, leaving Cavalry free to be employed in pursuit of bandits.

A United States infantryman was killed Aug. 11 in a clash with Mexican bandits at Palm Gardens, three miles east of Mercedes, Texas, according to telephone messages. The Mexicans attacked a squad of soldiers, firing on them in the darkness.

NAVY READY FOR EMERGENCY.

Commander McNamee, of the U.S.S. Sacramento, senior officer present, reported Aug. 10 that a very ugly feeling against foreigners existed at Vera Cruz and asked for reinforcements. A despatch to the State Department from Special Agent Silliman Aug. 11 from Vera Cruz said that the threats against Americans and other foreigners had ceased, and that the Governor of the state of Vera Cruz had issued a proclamation expressing regret for them and reflecting severely on an official of the Carranza government who had participated in the oratorical effort to arouse the populace. This despatch greatly relieved the Administration at Washington. Gen-

eral Carranza also guaranteed to protect all foreigners. The Navy Department after the receipt of the despatch announced that the Louisiana and New Hampshire would take station in southern waters with Hampton Roads as the northern boundary. It was explained that the battleship Connecticut, now in Haytian waters, and later on the battleship Kansas and the battleship Minnesota, would probably join the Louisiana and New Hampshire. These vessels will be kept handy for any emergency. The squadron will be under Rear Admiral Walter McLean, now commanding the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, which has consisted of the battleships Louisiana, New Hampshire, Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont. When the Louisiana and New Hampshire left Newport on Aug. 11 the press correspondents at once jumped to the conclusion that they were on their way to Vera Cruz, which Secretary Daniels at once denied, announcing their establishment of a base in Southern waters.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 1583.)

French aviators on Aug. 11 bombarded the German cities of Zweibrücken and Sankt Ingbert, killing eight civilians and wounding several others. Both cities raided by the French airmen are in Bavaria. Zweibrücken is a city of about 15,000 on the Swarzbach. Sankt Ingbert lies ten miles west of Zweibrücken. Its iron foundry and other factories probably attracted the raid by the French.

A German official report of Aug. 11, referring to the raid on the east coast of England, noted on page 1583, says: "On the night of Aug. 9-10 German airships attacked fortified places and harbors on the English east coast. In spite of a strong defense British warships on the Thames, and the London docks, torpedo-boats at a point near Harwich and important constructions on the Humber were bombarded. It was observed that the results were good. The airships returned from the successful expedition."

Official Russian advices this week, dealing with naval operations in the Gulf of Riga, state on Aug. 10 that three attempts directed by a German fleet of nine battleships, twelve cruisers and a large number of torpedo-boat destroyers to break the mine barrier protecting the Gulf of Riga have been repulsed by the Russian fleet. Operating behind the mine field, the main Russian war fleet, with the aid of seaplanes, put out of action, it is declared, one cruiser and two torpedo-boat destroyers of the Germans, which were badly damaged. While some of the Russian vessels are believed to have been struck, the official report stated that "competent circles affirm categorically that none of our ships were lost." An official explanation of the attack as given out follows: "The Gulf of Riga would allow the Germans to give powerful aid to their army now occupying the western coast of the gulf. With the object of penetrating the gulf, the fleet appeared Aug. 8 off Kirben Channel, which is the only practicable way for large ships to enter. The enemy made three attacks with the object of breaking the mine barrier protected by our fleet, but did not succeed. Our seaplanes and warships co-operated to repel the enemy."

Referring to the naval operations in the Baltic, a German official report of Aug. 12 says: "Our Baltic naval forces on Aug. 10 attacked Russian ships lying in the archipelago near the Schären Islands and by their fire forced the Russians to withdraw, among them an armored cruiser of the Makarov class. We also silenced the coastal batteries. On the same day other German cruisers drove off Russian torpedo-boats which appeared near the entrance to the Gulf of Riga and an enemy destroyer was seen to be on fire. Our ships repeatedly were attacked by enemy submarines, but all their torpedoes missed their mark. Our ships suffered neither damage nor losses."

A naval Baltic fleet has occupied Libau, Russia, as a naval base, says the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Mail. A large force of experts is working repairing, adapting and fortifying the harbor works. Libau, in the Province of Courland, was occupied some time ago by German forces. It is about sixty miles by water from the entrance to the Gulf of Riga and about 140 miles by water from the city of Riga.

It is officially announced by the Italian Navy Department on Aug. 11 that the Austrian submarine U-12 has been torpedoed and sunk with all hands in the upper Adriatic Sea by an Italian submarine. The announcement also added that two Austrian torpedo-boat destroyers on Aug. 11 bombarded Bari, Santo Spirito and Molfetta, in Southern Italy, on the Adriatic. One civilian was killed and seven were wounded. No appreciable material damage was done, the report said. The U-12 was of the latest type of submarines in the Austrian navy. She was built in 1915 and had a displacement of 1,000 tons. She was 105 feet in length, 21 feet beam and had five torpedo tubes. Her maximum speed was eighteen knots above water and ten below.

Newspaper despatches from Athens of Aug. 12 announce that British submarines which have penetrated the Black Sea have torpedoed the former German cruiser Breslau (now Midilli) and a transport gunboat in those waters, and also state that the Goeben, a former German battle cruiser (now Sultan Yavus Selim), has been torpedoed and is now aground in the Bosphorus. The Breslau is an armored cruiser of 4,550 tons, completed in 1912, and has a speed of thirty knots. The Goeben was completed in 1912 and has a speed of twenty-eight knots. Her tonnage is 23,000. The two ships are about the best in the Turkish navy. No details are given of the torpedoing of the Midilli, but the Goeben, it is said, after she was torpedoed was run aground in a narrow creek in the Bosphorus, where she is lying alongside shore in default of a dry or floating dock in Turkey sufficiently large to accommodate a vessel of her size. A dike has been built around her from which the Turks are pumping out water. The British Admiralty have received no confirmation of the above.

As announced by the British Admiralty, the British patrol boat Ramsey, Lieut. S. Raby, R.N.R., a small armed patrol vessel, was sunk by the German armed auxiliary steamer Meteor on Aug. 8 in the North Sea. Four officers and thirty-nine men were saved. The Meteor subsequently sighted a squadron of British cruisers, and her commanding officer, realizing that escape was impossible, ordered the crew to abandon the ship and then blew her up. The Admiralty said that five officers were lost in the taking of the Ramsey. The Meteor was formerly owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and was of 3,613 gross tons. The Ramsey was a merchant vessel which went into commission in the British navy in November last. An official

German report of the affair, issued Aug. 13, states the Meteor, which had slipped through the British patrol, was blown up by her commander to avoid capture by four British warships, which had cut off her escape to her home base. She had previously destroyed the British auxiliary cruiser Ramsey, the report says, saving four officers and forty of her crew. These prisoners and the crew of a sailing ship sunk as a prize, and also the officers and crew of the Meteor, all reached a German port safely, the report states. The Meteor, it is said, was used as a mine layer.

The British Admiralty announced Aug. 12, through the Press Bureau that in the week ending Aug. 11 two British merchantmen of a tonnage of 5,371 were sunk by submarines and seventeen fishing vessels of a total tonnage of 1,270. In the same week the arrivals and sailings at ports of the United Kingdom were 1,396.

Replying to a charge that German submarines showed neither flag nor number when sinking neutral vessels, the German Admiralty announced on Aug. 11 that numbers of all submarines had been removed for military reasons, but asserted that all the U boats flew the German flag.

The Official British Navy Gazette announced on Aug. 12 that Sir David Beatty has been promoted to be a vice admiral. Sir David Beatty commanded the British squadrons which in August, 1914, sank four German warships off Heligoland and won a victory over a German squadron in the North Sea the following January. In the January fight the German cruiser Blücher was sent to the bottom. Vice Admiral Beatty is only forty-five years old and the youngest officer ever promoted to the rank of vice admiral in the British navy. His wife was Miss Edith Field, a daughter of Marshall Field, of Chicago, Ill.

The British Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George, has announced the personnel of his inventions board, which is to consider projects and inventions relating to munitions for land warfare. The board consists of the following: Sir Hiram Maxim, Horace Darwin, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Alexander Kennedy and Profs. Vivian Lows, J. S. Haldane and A. V. Lurie. Sir Hiram Maxim is well known as the inventor of the gun bearing his name. Horace Darwin, son of Charles Darwin, is the head of a company which manufactures scientific instruments. Sir Robert Hadfield is one of the foremost steel experts of the world and inventor of manganese steel. Sir Alexander Kennedy is a civil and electrical engineer. John Scott Haldane is an authority on air analysis and respiration and kindred subjects.

An International News despatch of Aug. 5 from Washington describes "officers of the highest rank" as laying stress upon the fact that the population of the Allied countries is more than triple that of the Teutonic kingdoms, and from this arguing as to the future of the present contest. These students of war maintain that the war is not to be decided by the capture of a few cities, but by the decisive defeat and capture of a great army. The reduction of Warsaw, they say, cannot be considered as ending or nearly ending the war. The thing that will count in Germany is the capture of the Russian army. That has not been accomplished. To this a correspondent replies: "Many a 'military expert's' reputation has gone to pieces these last twelve months. Some predicted the Allies would be in Berlin by Easter, 1915. Numbers of men don't count so much in this war as well equipped and well trained men. China could put twenty-four million men in the field; but where is the training and the equipment? The Russian army does not have to be captured. If the Teutons succeed in reaching Kovil in the south and Vilna or Bialystok in the north the retreat of the Russian army must take place through the marshes of Minsk and the Pripet swamps. If in a retreat of this kind the Russians save one-tenth of their heavy equipment they will be extremely lucky. Once the Russians are forced back from this second line of fortresses, 'so-called stronger line,' their railway facilities are practically nil."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Bailey, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will not proceed to New Haven, Conn., as was originally intended, but will return to Annapolis upon completion of repairs.

The U.S.S. Winslow was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1915. She has been ordered to proceed when ready for sea to Newport, R.I., and upon arrival at Newport will be assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The mail address of the Yorktown has been changed from Pacific Station via San Francisco, Cal., to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The Jupiter, now at Newport, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz, stopping at Hampton Roads en route.

The Leonidas, now surveying off Cristobal, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., stopping at New York en route.

The Denver, now on the west coast of Mexico, will arrive at the Mare Island Yard about the 1st proximo to be placed in reserve.

The Maryland, now at Honolulu, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco, to arrive by Sept. 10.

After disembarking marines at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, the Tennessee will proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for overhaul.

The following was the total degree of completion on Aug. 1, 1915, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Nevada, 94.7; Oklahoma, 97.3; Pennsylvania, 84.0; Arizona, 68.9; California, 0.0; Mississippi, 25.7; Idaho, 35.5. Destroyers—Winslow, 97.6; Cushing, 98.3; Ericsson, 100.0; Tucker, 79.3; Conyngham, 82.2; Porter, 76.8; Wadsworth, delivered July 23; Jacob Jones, 83.7; Wainwright, 83.5; No. 63, 36.7; No. 64, 34.2; No. 65, 32.7; No. 66, 31.1; No. 67, 15.4; No. 68, 4.8. Destroyer tender—Melville, 99.2. Submarine tender—Bushnell, 92.7. Fuel ships—Maumee, 95.1; Cuyama, 0.0. Miscellaneous—Supply ship No. 1, 19.9; transport No. 1, 21.0. Panama Canal collier—Achilles, delivered July 10. Submarines—G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1), 88.6; L-1, 98.4; L-2, 98.4; L-3, 93.3; L-4, 92.6; L-5, 74.4; L-6, 64.1; L-7, 61.9; M-1, 83.6; L-8, 43.6; L-9, 76.6; L-10, 73.2; L-11, 67.8; No. 52, 0.0; N-1, 11.2; N-2, 11.2; N-3, 11.2; N-4, 29.7; N-5, 29.1; N-6, 27.7; and N-7, 28.0. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard.

The Marine Corps baseball team of Washington Barracks has captured the amateur championship of the District of Columbia. In the Governmental Baseball League, which consists of the crack amateur organizations of Washington, the Marine Corps team won the

first series of ten games and captured eight out of ten of the second. The president of the Marine Corps team is Sergt. Major Henry L. Hulbert, who has had twenty years of consecutive and varied service in the Marine Corps, and holds the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished service in Samoa in 1899, while attached to the U.S.S. Philadelphia. The secretary is Charles E. Douglas; Charles D. Bayliss is the pitcher and manager of the team, and the other members are Wilbur K. Bruner, Paul L. Burns, Darnall S. Denman, Walter G. Olcott, Ager B. Goodwin, Guy M. Williams, Fred L. Parker, Edward Richards, Harvey B. Mims, John J. Murphy, Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, Charles A. Quackenbush, Howard R. Strain, Thomas F. Perry, Clyde W. Walbridge, Jasper L. Jenkins, Henry P. Wyszynski and Herbert W. Gaw.

The Albany, now attached to the Pacific Reserve Fleet, will arrive at the Mare Island Yard about the 1st proximo. Upon arrival at Mare Island the Albany will be placed in full commission to take the place of the Denver in the Pacific Fleet.

KAPOK FOR NAVY MATTRESSES.

Hereafter all mattresses, pillows and hammock mattresses used in the U.S. Navy will be stuffed with No. 1 kapok, equal in buoyancy to the standard sample on hand at the Philadelphia and Mare Island Yards. This is announced by the Navy Department, with the following additional information relating to life preservers: No more hair mattresses or feather pillows will be manufactured. The allowance lists of all vessels should be amended to call for kapok mattresses and pillows in lieu of hair or feather mattresses and pillows. Existing equipment will not be replaced until it has become worn out. When it becomes necessary to condemn mattresses or pillows they will be replaced by similar articles filled with kapok. The standard life preserver for submarines will be Edmonds No. 2 kapok pillow type, and the allowance for each submarine will be a number equal to the total complement. The standard allowance of life preservers for destroyers and torpedo-boats will be as follows: (a) Edmonds No. 1 kapok pillow type life preservers, allowance 100 per cent. of the total complement; (b) waistcoat kapok life garments, allowance 25 per cent. of the total complement. The standard allowance for fleet auxiliaries having merchant complements, tugs, hospital ships and transports will be Edmonds No. 1 kapok pillow type life preservers, in number equal to the total complement, including passenger capacity. Allowance lists of such vessels should be amended to call for the standard allowance.

Cork life jackets now on board these vessels will be gradually replaced by Edmonds No. 1 kapok pillow type life preservers when worn out. The allowance list of all other vessels should be amended to call for a number of waistcoat kapok life garments in number equal to twenty per cent. of the total complement. The present equipment of cork or other life preservers will not be eliminated from allowance lists and will not be turned into store until such time as all mattresses and pillows, including hammock mattresses, on board an individual ship, have been replaced by similar articles stuffed with kapok. All articles stuffed with kapok will be manufactured by the Government in order to insure the use of kapok of proper buoyancy. The manufacture of kapok pillows and mattresses (berth and hammock), kapok pillow type life preservers and kapok life garments to supply the needs of the West coast has been assigned to the Mare Island Yard. The manufacture of kapok pillows and mattresses (berth and hammock) and kapok pillow type life preservers to supply the remainder of the naval service has been assigned to the Philadelphia Yard. The manufacture of kapok life garments to supply the remainder of the naval service has been assigned to the New York Yard. Kapok will be purchased only by the Philadelphia and Mare Island Yards. The Edmonds pillow type life preserver was adopted on account of its efficiency in holding the head of an exhausted man above water, and it is not the intention of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to have it used as a sleeping pillow.

HEAD OF OUR SUBMARINE SERVICE.

The New York Evening Post of Aug. 7 has an excellent article on Capt. Albert Weston Grant, U.S.N., of whom it says:

"Secretary Daniels set about to find a man qualified to bring the United States submarine to the highest standard of construction and efficiency, and to do it quickest. The combination was found in Captain Grant, who has a peculiar genius for mechanics in general, electrical mechanics in particular, and torpedo work, and is known throughout the Navy as the 'greatest horse for work' in it. Although Captain Grant is known in the Navy as 'a horse for work,' his brother officers say his actual horsepower has never been established. When you ask them to tell you some of the chief characteristics of the new commander of the submarines, their first descriptive work is 'energy,' and then 'energy.' The younger officers who have worked with Captain Grant are not ashamed to say that they succumbed in jobs requiring great physical endurance, while Grant went serenely on to the end. According to their story, Grant has never known what it is to be tired.

"At the present time Captain Grant is maintaining his headquarters on board the old cruiser Columbia, which is now the 'mother ship' of the submarines at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. His principal job there consists in training new men for the submarine service, in order that the boats may be placed in commission as rapidly as they are turned out by the shipbuilders. A number of vessels of this type are completed each year and Captain Grant is determined to see to it that none of them shall lie tied up to a dock for lack of an efficient crew. At the same time he is directing the submarine work on the Pacific coast, and as soon as possible will make a personal inspection of the progress there."

Lieut. William M. McIlvain, U.S.M.C., was a passenger and official observer in a test of a new Curtiss military tractor biplane at Buffalo, N.Y., on Aug. 10. In the first flight, on the Niagara River bank, where the Curtiss Aerodrome is located, Pilot Raymond V. Morris and two passengers ascended 8,200 feet. The descent was made in five minutes. The flight took twenty-seven minutes. Pilot Morris took three passengers, one Lieutenant McIlvain, with him on the second flight. In thirty-six minutes he had reached an altitude beyond the register of the barograph carried. The needle registered 8,300 feet. It took but five minutes to descend. The Navy Department has not yet received an official report on the per-

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formance, but according to press report these are remarkable altitudes for machines with passengers. Pilot Morris was confident that if the barograph had been able to register he would have established a new world's record. Lieutenant McIlvain is quoted by the New York Herald as saying that he believed the machine could have easily risen 4,000 to 5,000 feet in the excellent air conditions. A record for a passenger load of 800 pounds was set by Sablatnig, a German, in October, 1913, when, with three passengers, he touched 9,300 feet. The previous American record of altitude with two passengers was made a few months ago by Stephen T. MacGordon in a Heinrich machine. He climbed 5,187 feet. Lieutenant McIlvain is the official observer of the Aero Club of America, so the new record made is official. He has been assigned by the Government to conduct aeronautical experiments and to study the manufacture of flying machines in America. The Curtiss Company expects to make further tests with a barograph that can register 10,000 feet. The biplane is of a new type, with an eight-cylinder engine developing 180 horsepower. The engine is set forward of the passenger cockpit and the propeller is in front. The machine is unusually heavy, designed for military service and having power of rapid rise, and is expected to carry 1,500 pounds of dead weight, such as explosives.

The American Navy seems to be well supplied with officers who can be trusted to represent the country in emergencies requiring a sound knowledge of international law and administrative ability," says the New York Sun. "In his dealings with the Haytians Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, who was a captain two years ago, but for all that is a veteran, has restored order, conciliated the revolutionists, and won the confidence of the politicians as if by magic. All his arrangements have worked smoothly."

The work of publishing the great German military and naval encyclopedia, "Handbuch für Heer und Flotte," as originally planned by Lieut. Gen. Georg von Alten, continues through the war. We have received installments 76 to 78, which under the letter M treat exhaustively of the "Maas und Moselbefestigungen," "Mainz," "Magenta" and many other subjects of present great interest. The Handbuch is published by Bong and Company, Berlin, Germany, at two marks each installment (114 in all when completed).

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table published in this issue:

Justin, arrived Aug. 8 at Dutch Harbor, Alaska.
Solace, arrived Aug. 9 at Port au Prince, Hayti.
Tennessee, sailed Aug. 10 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Port au Prince, Hayti.
Culion, arrived Aug. 10 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
Dolphin, arrived Aug. 10 at Washington, D.C.
Annapolis, sailed Aug. 10 from San Jose de Guatemala for Acapulco, Mexico.
Brutus, sailed Aug. 11 from Norfolk, Va., for Alexandria, Va.
Reid and Lamson, arrived Aug. 11 at Charleston, S.C.
Yorktown, sailed Aug. 11 from San Diego, Cal., for Acapulco.
Tallahassee, arrived Aug. 11 at the Norfolk yard.
Balch, sailed Aug. 11 from Newport, R.I., for the Brooklyn yard.
Castine, arrived Aug. 11 at Port au Prince, Hayti.
Kanawha, sailed Aug. 12 from the Norfolk yard for Newport, R.I.
Jupiter, sailed Aug. 12 from Newport, R.I., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Kentucky, sailed Aug. 12 from New York for Portland, Me.
Maryland, arrived at Honolulu Aug. 2.
Sacramento, sailed from Vera Cruz for New Orleans Aug. 11.
Marietta, arrived at Vera Cruz Aug. 12.

G.O. 151, JUNE 28, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Reporting of Deficiencies in Aids to Navigation.

1. Attention has been invited by the Department of Commerce to the frequent failure of officers when reporting deficiencies in the established aids to navigation along our coasts to send directly to the nearest lighthouse inspector a copy of the report concerned as required by Article 5355, U.S. Naval Instructions.

2. In order to save time and expedite the correction of the deficiency reported, the nearest lighthouse inspector should be notified directly by officers observing such defect in the aids to navigation; and it is therefore directed that the provisions of Article 5355 above referred to be strictly complied with.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 152, JULY 1, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Gives instructions relative to the heat and light allowances of officers occupying quarters other than public, which are in accordance with a recent change in the Army Regulations, in force in the naval service on and after July 1, 1915, the date on which the change in the Army Regulations becomes effective.

All instructions contained in G.O. 115, Aug. 18, 1914, and No. 136, Feb. 25, 1915, which are in conflict with the instructions contained herein, are hereby revoked.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Woods placed on retired list of officers of the Navy, Section 1453, from July 31, 1915; to home.

Lieut. Halsey Powell detached aid on staff, Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to command Burrows.

Lieut. M. S. Davis detached South Dakota; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Ensign R. E. P. Elmer detached Yorktown; to Naval Academy, Practice Squadron.

A. Surg. W. A. Stoops detached Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.; to duty with 2d Regiment of Marines, 1st Marine Brigade.

P.A. Surg. F. K. Koltes detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to duty with 2d Regiment, 1st Marine Brigade.

Paymr. D. M. Addison detached Tennessee Aug. 31; to fleet paymaster, Atlantic Reserve Fleet and Alabama Oct. 1, 1915.

Chief Btsn. Martin Fritman detached Arkansas; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Btsn. John Evans detached Patuxent; to continue treatment hospital, Newport, R.I.

Chief Gun. W. M. Dayton detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Gun. Frederick Petry to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. Otto Baldy detached Tennessee; to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

AUG. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. Robert Morris detached Kansas; to works Fore River Shipbuilding Co.

Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Vernon detached command Beale and Fifth Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to Kansas as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Freeman detached command Drayton

and Third Division, Torpedo Flotilla; to command Trippe and Fourth Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. J. S. Abbott detached Dixie; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. F. Daniels detached command Burrows; to aid on staff, Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. I. F. Dorch detached command Jouett; to North Dakota as gunnery officer.

Lieut. W. L. Calhoun detached Columbia; to Tonopah.

Lieut. A. H. Rice detached Kansas; to New Jersey as engineer officer.

Lieut. A. S. Kibbee detached New Jersey; to command Beale.

Lieut. W. O. Spears detached North Dakota; to command Jouett.

Lieut. A. L. Bristol, jr., detached command Terry; to command Jarvis.

Lieut. R. M. Fawell detached command Jarvis; to Dixie.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. S. Nicholas detached Ammen; to command Terry.

Lieut. (J.G.) Francis Cogswell detached Balch; to Downes.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. S. Bennion detached St. Louis; to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. O. McDonnell commissioned from June 8, 1915.

Lieuts. (J.G.) M. P. Rebo, jr., and Sargent Force commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Ensign C. S. Alden detached Wyoming; to Ammen.

P.A. Surg. G. E. Robertson detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; to Tennessee.

P.A. Surg. E. E. Curtin to regimental headquarters, San Diego, Cal.

P.A. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh detached 4th Regiment of Marines, San Diego, Cal.; granted two months' leave.

Chief Btsn. W. A. Macdonald detached Naval Station, Guam; to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Note.—The following-named pay clerks have been warranted from July 1, 1915: M. A. Mackie, M. P. Tichenor, Orly Tagland, E. H. Hartline, Samuel Mitchell, G. S. Lord, W. T. Williams, F. R. Tuck, M. J. Stubbs, J. H. E. Everett, W. T. Cronin, W. S. Hulish, Frederick Scherberger, jr., W. A. Thomas and W. F. Worthington.

AUG. 9.—Lieut. R. C. MacFall detached Raleigh; to San Diego.

Lieut. C. C. Soule detached San Diego; to Raleigh.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. Q. Wright, jr., detached Columbia; to Ozark.

Ensign W. D. Lamont to North Carolina.

Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy detached Assistant Naval Attaché, Paris, France; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, 1915.

Btsn. W. P. Simmons detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 1, 1915; to Naval Station, Guam.

Pay Clerk C. A. Kozlowski detached South Dakota; to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

A. Pay Clerk Harry Lawson detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to South Dakota.

The following chief pay clerks have been commissioned from July 1, 1915: J. H. Rauch, J. E. Reed, P. A. Caro, J. E. Bibb, R. L. Gressitt, B. L. Lankford, Miles Gilman and G. A. Griffin. The following pay clerks have been warranted from July 1, 1915: W. C. Jahnke, L. A. Dykeman, Frank Lewis, T. C. Edrington, Joseph O'Reilly, M. C. Haff, H. E. Stengle, M. T. Scanlan, C. A. Miley, W. E. Morton, M. D. Stuart, H. S. Stubbs and R. M. S. Hartshorn.

AUG. 10, 1915.—Surg. C. G. Grieve detached Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

A. Surg. J. T. Borden detached New Jersey; to Tennessee.

A. Surg. Frederick Ceres detached Kansas; to Tennessee.

A. Surg. W. H. Michael detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to Tennessee.

A. Surg. A. C. Thompson, M.R.C., to Navy Recruiting Station, New Haven, Conn.

A.A. Surg. J. H. Payne to Navy Recruiting Station, Worcester, Mass.

Btsn. F. J. Legere to Ontario.

Btsn. Edmund Delaye detached Ontario; to Southery.

AUG. 11.—Ensign L. R. Ford detached Columbia; to Fulton. P.A. Surg. E. W. Phillips placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 2, 1915; to home.

P.A. Surg. G. L. Wickes detached navy yard, New York; to Tennessee.

Chief Btsn. William Martin placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 2, 1915; to home.

P.A. Surg. G. L. Wickes detached navy yard, New York.

Chief Btsn. William Martin placed on retired list of officers of the Navy, Aug. 2, 1915; to home.

Btsn. F. G. Mehling detached Southery; to Patuxent.

AUG. 12.—Comdr. J. H. Sypher detached Navy Department; to Chief of Staff, Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) Frank Slingluff to works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; connection fitting out Tucker and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Glennon detached temporary duty works Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N.Y.; to temporary duty works of Carnegie Steel Company, Munhall, Pa.

Naval Constr. W. P. Robert detached Bureau of Construction and Repair; to Board of Inspection and Survey.

Naval Constr. G. H. Rock detached Board of Inspection and Survey; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Naval Constr. Robert Stocker detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., to Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Apache arrived in Baltimore Aug. 11, after floating the American schooner Carrie Mears.

The Acushnet left Woods Hole Aug. 11 to assist the disabled schooner Georgette Lawrence, of Cohocho Hollow. Towed the schooner McAdam to Provincetown and left Aug. 11 to assist the schooner Lawrence.

The Mohawk sailed Aug. 7 from Delaware Breakwater, cruising northward.

The Morrell searched Lake Erie from Long Point Bay, Canada, to Presque Islands, but upon arrival at Erie received information that the schooner City of Sheboygan was safe at Conneaut, Ohio. Left Conneaut Friday, Aug. 6 for destination.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. G. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. T. M. Molloy. South Baltimore, Md.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARACATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.

BAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

COLFAX—Ship's Master. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Valdez, Alaska.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eber Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottell. New York.

TITAN—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.

MIAMI—Capt. B. H. Camden. Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

OSIPEE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. South Baltimore, Md.

PALMICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Uebeloth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—Capt. H. B. West. South Baltimore, Md.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

WINDOM—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

WINNISINMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

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This has resulted in big business for this Company. During May and June a NET PROFIT was shown.

The following table shows the steady increase in our business:

	1913	1914	1915
May	\$14,647.71	\$22,516.71	\$37,557.29
June	10,797.13	16,450.95	29,408.19
Total	25,444.84	38,967.66	66,965.48
The July figures are:			
	6,600.23	12,020.46	27,200.00
Grand Total	\$32,045.07	\$50,988.12	\$94,165.48

During the first nine days in August over \$13,000 in orders were booked.

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FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Aug. 4, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Stewart had dinner July 27 for Capt. and Mrs. Shelton and Capt. and Mrs. Goodale, from Camp Gaillard, and Capt. and Mrs. Frith; and the following evening Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee's dinner guests were Major and Mrs. W. D. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Frith, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenant Barnes; while another pretty dinner on Thursday was given by Major and Mrs. Croxton for Major and Mrs. Murray, of the 29th, Mrs. Clagett, from Otis, Mrs. Larned and Lieutenant Barnes and Nolan. Dining with Lieutenants Goodwin, Murray and Byrne Wednesday were Mrs. Croxton, Misses Virginia Gerhardt, Lucile Kittson, Louise Larned and Lieutenant Larned.

Mrs. Morton gave a tea Thursday in honor of Mrs. Dismukes. Besides the ladies of the garrison, a number from Ancon, Camp Otis and Camp Gaillard enjoyed this delightful affair. Refreshments were served by Mrs. W. D. Davis, Misses Kittson and Larned, Mesdames Lewis and O'Brien. Mrs. Dismukes and daughter, Miss Judith Lee, sail to-morrow on the S.S. Zaca for the States. On arrival in New York they will go to Harrisburg, Pa., to visit Mrs. Dismukes' mother before going to Philadelphia, where Commander Dismukes is stationed.

Mrs. R. S. Crenshaw, operated on recently for appendicitis, hopes to return to her home very shortly. Sailing on the S.S. Panama last Saturday were Major and Mrs. W. D. Davis and three children, en route to station at Fort Leavenworth; also Capt. and Mrs. Robert Frith and two children, to visit their home in Chicago, and Mrs. Auswell Deitsch, returning for a visit to her mother's home at Plattsmouth, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley and two children sail to-morrow for New Orleans and from there will go to Alabama on leave. Because of the exceedingly bad health of Lieutenant Wiley's mother, it was necessary for him to return to the States at this time.

Misses Kittson and Larned were among the large number of guests at a jolly supper party given by Miss Katherine Chrisman at Camp Gaillard, July 27, and they then enjoyed the dance given by the 29th Infantry in their mess hall. These same young people were guests of Miss Ruth Miller at a supper-dance at Camp Otis Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards dined with and were overnight guests of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, with a number from Gaillard and Otis, enjoyed a launch party through Culebra Cut and on to Gatun Lake, and while cruising around the lake a severe storm came up and they were compelled to tie up to the top of one of the submerged trees in the dead forest of Gatun Lake, quite an unusual experience.

The hop given last Saturday evening at Hotel Tivoli by the 29th Infantry to the Army and Navy people all over the zone was a most beautiful and brilliant social and military function. The dining room, dance hall, corridors, lobby and verandas were elaborately decorated and the 29th Infantry band furnished excellent music. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Mallory were Mrs. Goethals, Col. and Mrs. Morton, Col. and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson and Capt. and Mrs. Waldron. The dining room was filled to its utmost capacity with Service people, for many dinner parties were given there before the dance. Among the 5th Infantry people enjoying these dinners were Col. and Mrs. Morton, guests of Col. and Mrs. Mallory. Col. and Mrs. Faison, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee and Lieutenants Barnes and Nolan were among the large number dining with Capt. and Mrs. Waldron. Major White was host for a dinner of twenty, including Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart were with the Sheltions, whose dinner guests numbered eighteen. Capt. and Mrs. Moss and Miss Pauline were with the Chrismans, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley were guests of Major and Mrs. Woodberry. Lieutenant Larned and his mother dined with Col. and Mrs. Mason in Ancon and went with them to the hop, and Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford were dinner and overnight guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, of Ancon, and also attended the dance.

Mrs. Harding gave a beautiful reception on Sunday for Mrs. Goethals, who was to leave the following day for the States. Many from all the posts along the line, as well as those of the diplomatic corps, were there to wish Mrs. Goethals good-bye. Mrs. Goethals will probably be in the States about two months, during which time she will visit Yellowstone Park and the fair. Mrs. Morton lunched with Gen. and Mrs. Edwards on Sunday. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Edwards enjoyed with others a curry dinner at Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys at Camp Gaillard. Last night Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee dined informally with the Croxtons, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Justice. The ladies' auction club was entertained this morning by Mrs. Rutherford, and to-night Capt. and Mrs. Stewart are having dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Capt. and Mrs. Moss and Lieutenant Goodwin.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1915.

The cadet hops were well attended, as always; on Tuesday evening Mrs. Kuhn received with Cadet Woodward, on Thursday Mrs. De Witt with Cadet Crane, and on Saturday Mrs. Boyer with Cadet Coffin. Mesdames Kuhn, Walsh and De Witt gave a charming tea-dance on Wednesday at Culum Hall for a large number of girls and cadets. Capt. and Mrs. Watson and their son, Numa, bade good-bye to the post on Saturday, much to the regret of the many friends they leave behind; Captain Watson's new station is at Texas City.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Richmond Smith, 6th Inf., has been a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomsinson for a couple of weeks. Dr. and Mrs. Boak's guest for several days is Mrs. Bliss, wife of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Mrs. Walker and Carey left Monday for Vineyard Haven, Mass., where they will spend the rest of the summer. Miss Helf, of Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Coulter. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, has gone to Bradley Beach for a visit.

Capt. and Mrs. Daley and children were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson for a few days last week; the Daleys left Monday for Worcester, Mass., where they will spend some time with Captain Daley's parents before going on to their new station at Fort Leavenworth. The Misses Townsley gave a pretty house dance on Wednesday evening for about ninety girls and cadets; Capt. and Mrs. Rethers for several days have been Capt. and Mrs. Fred R. Brown and two little daughters, who are on their way to San Juan, P.R.

Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, guests of their daughter, Mrs. Graham, left Thursday for Canada, to spend the rest of the summer. Mrs. Baldwin, of Syracuse, has been spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Malven. Capt. and Mrs. Watson and Numa were guests of Major and Mrs. Timberlake before leaving the post; on Friday Major and Mrs. Timberlake's guests at dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Watson and Numa, Col. and Mrs. Tschaap, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Mrs. Glade; after dinner bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Watson and Dr. Boak.

Lieut. and Mrs. John K. Herr and the Misses Helen and Fanny Herr, of Fort Oglethorpe, arrived last week and will be guests of Mrs. Graham for time. The Misses Townsley left Tuesday for Portland, Me., to visit friends. Captain Koehler is on leave; in his absence Mr. Francis Dohs, civilian instructor in gymnastics, Mrs. Dohs and son Frank will occupy his quarters in the bachelor building. Mr. Ramon Jaen left for Chicago last week, to spend the rest of the summer; while there he will lecture on Spanish literature at the summer school of Chicago University.

Mrs. Mearns, daughter of Dr. Mearns, of Washington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Denton; on Monday Mrs. Denton had a few ladies come in for informal tea to meet Miss Mearns. Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl spent the week as the guest of Mrs. R. C. Robinson. Lieutenant Swing, 1915, visited the post on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Estes have visiting them Captain Estes's parents. Major and Mrs. Marshall, who were visiting Mrs. Marshall's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, have left for home. Mrs. Delano has said good-bye to the post and with her little son has started for Missouri to visit relatives; Lieutenant Delano will follow later.

Major and Mrs. Bell and daughter Marjorie have gone to Narragansett Pier for a week. Lieut. and Mrs. Mayer and children have been camping at Long Pond in one of the new bungalows. The Misses Townsley gave a dinner Sunday for Miss Battey, sister of Mrs. Wildrick; other guests were Cadets Knight Johnson and Bingham. Lieutenant Holderness has returned from a month's leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomsinson have entered the motorizing colony and are busy running their new car. Col. and Mrs. Townsley and Lieut. and Mrs. Householder went on a pleasant trip on Sunday, motoring to Lake Mahopac to see Dr. and Mrs. Weidler.

Colonel Brewster, I.G. Dept., is at the post on duty and will be here for several days. Col. O. B. Mitcham, O.D., is at the post on inspection duty. Recent visitors at the post were Major R. W. Rolfe, Q.M.C., of Fort Sam Houston; Col. J. E. Hoffer, Capt. H. F. Mathews, C.A.C., Fort Warren; Capt. J. Long, C.A.C., Fort Revere.

Field artillery target practice with service ammunition began on Aug. 9, continuing to Aug. 12, from seven a.m. to twelve m. The targets are on Cro's Nest and the battery in the vicinity of Redoubt No. 2. Camp Illumination will take place on Friday evening, Aug. 13, the practice march will take place from Aug. 16 to 21, and from Aug. 22 to 28 the First Class will go to Fort Wright.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 12, 1915.

Ensign Roland Kile, U.S.N., of West Virginia, is visiting friends here. Mrs. Stevens, wife of Lieutenant Stevens, U.S.N., and two children are visiting Mrs. Samuel Jones, Mrs. Stevens's aunt. Mrs. Stevens was before her marriage Miss Blanche Thompson, daughter of the late Harry C. Thompson, formerly of this city. Miss Nellie Girault is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles T. S. Gladden, and Ensign Gladden at Newport, R.I. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Sanderson, U.S.M.C., of Washington, D.C., are at Concord Cottage, Arundel-on-the-Bay. Miss Frances Bryan, daughter of Paymr. and Mrs. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., is at Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. W. B. Tunstall, of Ruxbury, Md., is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Cassard at the Naval Academy.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., of Washington, are spending August with Mrs. Doyen's sister, Mrs. J. W. Valiant, at Wardour, Annapolis. Miss Fay Doyen, who is at Wakefield Manor, Va., will join them later.

The usual successful efforts are being made to interest the members of the new Fourth Class in athletics. The baseball team has met with considerable success, and the following games remain to be played: Aug. 14, Cardinal Athletic Club, of Alexandria, Va.; 18, Washington Grove; 21, War Department Staff. On Saturday next there will be a field and track meet between the Fourth Class and other midshipmen now at the Naval Academy, and the Fourth Class inter-company meet will take place on Aug. 28. There will be an inter-company cutter race under oars next Wednesday and a sailing race Aug. 21. The finals of the wrestling for the class championship will take place on Aug. 24 and in swimming on Aug. 26.

About sixty-five members of the new Fourth Class have joined the football squad and have been doing light work on Wednes-

days and Saturdays under Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, head coach. A number of excellent players are in the squad. The best of them will join the squad for the big team and the remainder will try for the class team.

Twenty-five young men who had qualified mentally but were deficient in physical requirements reported Tuesday at the Naval Academy for re-examination. Those found qualified will be sworn in immediately. Clarence Henry Schildauer, appointed from the enlisted force of the Navy, was sworn in as a midshipman on Wednesday. He is from Wisconsin and was a hospital apprentice. The third enlisted man to be sworn in as a midshipman, William B. Cooley, of Meyersville, Cal., took the required oath this morning before the Acting Superintendent, Captain Chandler. He was an electrician and passed the required examinations to win one of the eleven appointments.

Mrs. Cole, wife of Col. Eli K. Cole, U.S.M.C., left last week for the Pacific coast and will visit in San Francisco while her son, Mdsn. Maxwell Cole, is there with the practice squadron. Colonel Cole is in command of the 500 marines now on their way to Hayti. Mrs. Washburn, wife of Prof. C. H. Washburn, Naval Academy, has returned from Jamestown, where she has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Lieut. R. E. Rogers, U.S.N., and young daughter are spending the summer at Portsmouth, N.H., guests of Mrs. Rogers's father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Hackett. Mrs. Field, wife of Med. Instr. James F. Field, U.S.N., who has been spending some time at Blue Ridge Summit, has returned to her home at the Naval Hospital. Prof. and Mrs. Norris left Wednesday to attend the funeral of Dr. Elgin in Virginia. Mrs. Elgin being an intimate friend of Mrs. Norris. Prof. and Mrs. Allan F. Westcott are spending the summer at Alexandria, N.Y.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 11, 1915.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his aids, Capt. Halstead Dorey, who is acting as camp commander, and Capt. Gordon Johnston, adjutant, are at the U.S. military instruction camp at Plattsburgh. Major Charles McK. Saltzman is on duty at the camp, Mrs. Saltzman being in Plattsburg. Col. John B. Bellinger is at the camp organizing the quartermaster work. Capt. Charles W. Haverkampf, M.C., is on duty at the camp.

Capt. George H. Scott, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, is at the militia camp at Indiana, Pa. Mrs. Gordon Johnston is spending a month at Lake Regis, Adirondacks.

The 165th Co., C.A.C., has arrived from Fort Totten, Lieut. Allan Kimberly in command. Lieut. Charles C. Griffith has been transferred to this company and remains on duty at Fort Jay.

The ladies' singles tennis tournament, which has been carried on for two weeks, has been concluded. This tournament, of an informal character, was organized among the ladies of the garrison and the following took part: Mesdames Miller, Scott, Mitcham, Saltzman, Donaldson and Noble, and Misses Glenn, Hughes, Wood, Johnston, Andrews, Ada and Claire Birmingham, Phillips and Finley. The scores in the semi-finals were as follows: Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson winning by a score of 7-5 and 6-1; Miss Wood and Miss Glenn, Miss Glenn winning by a score of 8-6 and 6-3. The finals were between Mrs. Donaldson and Miss Glenn, Mrs. Donaldson winning by default.

Sea bathing is being enjoyed this summer to a large extent. Every afternoon a large number, officers and ladies, soldiers and civilian employees and their families, go in from the sea wall on the extension.

The improvements on the commanding general's quarters are now completed, resulting in a very dignified appearance, six columns with high roof in colonial style having been added to the front of the building with a spacious veranda. Work is progressing on new roads and gradings in various parts of the island, as well as upon the two new docks of the quartermaster and ordnance piers.

The Governors Island box of surgical supplies for the Red Cross, made up by the ladies of the garrison, has been completed and sent. The work was done under the supervision of Mrs. Leonard Wood and contains bandages, slings, compresses, fracture pillows, absorbent pads, sponges, drains, etc.—2,884 articles in all.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1915.

The storm which struck here Monday and Tuesday nights played great havoc with the trees and shrubs on the post and in the small park at the gates. The road back of Captain Kitt's quarters was flooded, four enormous trees back of Major Abernethy and Captain Patton's torn up by the roots, and many of the wires were down. It will take the place some time to recuperate.

Lieutenant Loustalot, from Pickatinny, spent Tuesday night at Fort Hamilton. Mrs. Hubbard entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Beckham. Mrs. T. B. Lamoreaux, of Fort Wadsworth, left Wednesday for San Francisco, where she will be for six months with her son. Colonel Lamoreaux will join them shortly.

Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter gave a large bridge party in honor of Mrs. H. C. Corbin Wednesday; other guests were Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Major Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Little, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Hatton, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Mr. Liebert, Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Sawyer and Mrs. Brotherton. Prizes for high scores went to Captain Kitts, Mrs. Little, Mr. Sawyer, Mrs. Beckham and Mr. Liebert, and to Mrs. H. C. Corbin as guest of honor.

Capt. and Mrs. John O. Steger, of Fort Wright, were visitors at Fort Hamilton Tuesday.

The body of a drowned man was washed upon the shore by the dock Friday noon. Papers on his body showed his name to be Gottlieb.

Mrs. Kitts entertained at bridge Thursday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Little, of Englewood. The guests included Mesdames Bosley, Feeter, Sawyer, Brotherton, Haskell, Edwards and Hatton. Guest prizes were given to Mrs. Little and Mrs. Hatton, while high-score prizes went to Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. Roberts returned Thursday, after visiting in Connecticut and New Jersey for three weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Bosley gave a supper party Saturday in honor of the visiting ladies—Mrs. Little, Mrs. Hatton and Mrs. Brotherton; other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Sawyer, of Bay Ridge, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Feeter.

Mrs. R. S. Abernethy returned Saturday from California, where she has been with relatives for a month. Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess, of Washington, were visitors at Fort Hamilton Sunday. Mrs. Feeter entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Bosley, Kitts, Hubbard, Roberts, Sawyer and Carpenter. Prizes went to Mrs. Kitts and Mrs. Bosley. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard moved Tuesday into their house, which has been undergoing repairs for a month.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1915.

Colonel McCoy has been in the post from Albany for a few days. Col. and Mrs. Root entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre, Captain Conley and Miss Eddy. Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre entertained Wednesday in honor of Captain Conley, the new regimental adjutant, who recently returned from Fishkill.

Captain Grimes, who has been very ill, is now slowly improving. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Shepherd, guests at the Tea Room from Pittsburgh, gave a dinner Saturday at the Hotel Champlain for her two nieces, Miss Louise Guiraud, Miss Beatrice Budlong, Miss Alice Orr, daughter of Judge Orr, of Pittsburgh, and Lieutenant Ord. Corlett and Whitten. Dancing was indulged in after dinner. Mrs. Bonestell had tea Thursday for Mesdames De Loffre, Chamberlain, Bennett, Grimes,

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Waller, Threlkeld and the Misses Waller. Lieutenant Crawford, of the Engineers, and Mrs. Crawford are in town.

Major and Mrs. Clark had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Threlkeld, Mrs. Waller, Major Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre. Capt. G. H. White, U.S. Inf., has reported for duty with the business men's camp, from Headquarters of the National Guard, state of New York. Mrs. White and niece, Miss McCallister, are with him at the Tea Room.

Col. and Mrs. Root spent a few days last week in Montreal. Dr. Haverkampf, who has been surgeon of the students' camp, has gone to West Point. Major Chamberlain came in from the camp of the 30th Infantry for a short visit with his family. Col. and Mrs. Root gave a dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Threlkeld, family and guests and their sister, Miss Eddy.

The Ridpath Chautauqua is now in session in Plattsburg and a number of the post people attend regularly. Col. and Mrs. O'Neil gave a theater party Saturday night at the auditorium of the Catholic summer school for Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre to see Andrew Mack. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston and Dr. and Mrs. Johnson came to Plattsburg Sunday. Captain Johnston is the adjutant at the business men's camp of instruction; Captain Yates has been made regimental quartermaster.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Aug. 8, 1915.

Col. Beaumont Buck, from Boston, who was at Jefferson Barracks from July 26 to 29, was the guest of Col. J. H. Beaumont. Mrs. J. G. Tyndall entertained at bridge July 26 and Mrs. J. G. Donovan received the prize. Col. and Mrs. Charles Muir and Miss Muir arrived at Jefferson Barracks July 26 from Springfield, Ill., and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton.

A picnic supper and moonlight bathing in the Merrimac River were enjoyed on July 27 by a motor party composed of Col. J. H. Beaumont, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Mrs. Charles L. Foster, Katherine Foster, Miss Ethel Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Admirals Dillingham, Dillingham and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. Capt. F. H. Lomax had supper July 28 for Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Miss Clarke, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith had supper July 28 for Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Admirals A. C. Dillingham and Lieutenant Cleary, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy had dinner Thursday for Col. J. H. Beaumont, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill and Lieut. A. B. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones had dinner July 30 for Col. J. H. Beaumont, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Freeman, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Admirals A. C. Dillingham, Lieut. J. G. Tyndall, Miss O'Grady and Lieutenant Peterson, U.S.N., of St. Louis.

Capt. V. M. Elmore, accompanied by Mrs. Elmore and little son, left Saturday for recruiting duty in Grand Rapids, Mich. Sidonia and Margery Wetherill gave a children's party July 31 for Lawrence and Katherine Kennedy, Katherine Foster, Dillingham and Betsy McAlister, Elizabeth Jones and Agnes and Caroline Williams.

Miss Ethel Jones entertained informally at bridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith entertained at supper on Aug. 3. Capt. Jens Bugge, who has been the guest of Capt. J. M. Craig, left on Aug. 4.

Following the Wednesday afternoon parade the children of the post realized over \$16 for the "St. Louis poor babies' milk and ice fund" by the sale of lemonade and cigarettes on the porch of Major Kennedy's quarters. The children wore paper costumes to represent flowers.

Capt. and Mrs. Foster on Wednesday gave a supper in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Donovan and for Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Jones. Col. J. H. Beaumont had supper Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Admirals A. C. Dillingham and Miss Clarke and Captain McKenna, of St. Louis. Mrs. A. M. Wetherill and two little daughters left on Friday to spend a month visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. F. M. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones and Elizabeth Jones left Friday for Chautauqua, Ill. Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Donovan had supper Saturday for Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Blanche Nolan and Lieut. A. B. Jones.

Mr. Frank Lawton, son of Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, has returned from visiting friends in Mississippi.

The post baseball team won from the Kopp Drug Co. team of St. Louis by a score of 7 to 3 on Sunday.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 8, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave supper Sunday for Mr. H. C. Perkins, of Washington, Mrs. Ruggles and Major and Mrs. Rockenbach. Lieutens McDonnell and Robertson had a supper at their mess for Mr. and Mrs. Hey and Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of Chattanooga, Miss Culbert, of Nashville, and Miss Dasha Allen. Capt. T. A. Baldwin is with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, at Catoosa Springs. Miss Davies, of Chattanooga, has been the guest of Mrs. Cuylar Clark for a few days; Mrs. Hunsaker entertained for her with bridge on Wednesday. Lieutenant Robinson was guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hey at the Country Club on Monday; other guests from the post were Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Captain Cushman, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruggles, Miss Allen and Lieutens Flynn, Robertson and McDonnell.

Capt. and Mrs. Amos are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Tuesday. He has been named Arthur Her-

rick. Mrs. Herr, with her two daughters, left Tuesday for West Point, where Lieutenant Herr, who has been at Mt. Gretna, will join her. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara gave a dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Higley and Lieutenant Robertson. Major and Mrs. Rockenbach entertained with a buffet supper as a "despedida" for Lieutenant Robinson, who leaves Aug. 15 for El Paso, to join the 15th Cavalry. Other guests were Captain Baldwin and Mrs. Ruggles, who are house guests of the Rockenbachs; Col. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen, Captains Parker and Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Mrs. Baldwin, Lieutenant Robertson, Flynn, McDonnell and Viner, and a number of town people. All adjourned to the club for ladies' night.

The tea-dance at the Mountain Club was well patronized on Wednesday. Those going up from the post were Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Mrs. Ruggles, Miss Allen, Captain Cushman and Lieutenants Robinson, Viner and Flynn. Later Mr. and Mrs. Webster James entertained with a dinner. Little Miss Imogene Shannon on Thursday gave a party, partly to celebrate her birthday anniversary and partly in honor of her little guests, the two children of Lieut. and Mrs. Higley. All the small people of the post were invited.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker gave a dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Higley and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Col. and Mrs. Allen had bridge for Major and Mrs. Howze, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker and Mr. and Mrs. Davis.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 7, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff left on Sunday evening for San Francisco. Mrs. William H. Chatfield has returned from an extended sojourn at Hot Springs, Ark., much improved in health, and will sail on the Army transport Aug. 26 for Honolulu, with Colonel Chatfield, who goes to take command of the Army post there. Capt. and Mrs. Edmond R. Tompkins have left for Omaha, Neb., on a leave. Their son, Mr. Roger Goode, accompanied Mr. Gillette Hill to Colorado.

The sailing to-day of the Mallory liner San Jacinto for New York brought a number of friends to the pier to bid adieu to its passengers, among whom were Major Edwin Landon, for two years commanding the coast defense on Galveston Island, who goes to Litchfield on leave with his wife and children, who are summering there before they leave for the Philippines. Mrs. Frederick M. Dale and little daughter, Miss Audrey Dale, left at the same time, en route to Major Dale's new post of duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 10, 1915.

Lieut. Webster A. Capron, U.S.F.A., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron, Marine Barracks. Ensign Harold J. Nelson, U.S.S. Delaware, left last week for Fargo, N.D., to spend a month. Lieut. and Mrs. Max B. De Mott are for the present at Mrs. Downer's, Bute street. Dental Surg. and Mrs. E. T. Tignor, of Fort Monroe, left Tuesday for their summer home, Thousand Islands, to remain until fall.

Ensign and Mrs. Bruce G. Leighton have taken an apartment in the Traymore, Raleigh avenue. Capt. O. S. Willey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Mrs. Willey have left for their home in Washington, after being guests of Mrs. Jake Wells at the Ocean View Hotel.

Mrs. W. N. Richardson, who went to New York recently to meet her husband, Lieut. W. N. Richardson, who has just returned from Turkey, will after a short stay in New York return to Norfolk, accompanied by Lieutenant Richardson, and they will be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West. Surg. Charles E. Riggs left last week to spend some time in the White Mountains.

Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Portsmouth. Miss Graves, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Owen Hill, Portsmouth. Miss Louise Alice Williams, of Georgia, on Wednesday was honor guest at dinner on the Vermont, afterward delighting a capacity audience of the officers of the ship and their families, a few guests from Norfolk invited by Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. P. Stone, and Chaplain and Mrs. Thomas B. Thompson, officers and their wives from the yard and about 500 of the sailors of the Vermont, with her fascinating stories of the negroes of the South, with their quaint dialect, which Miss Williams has to perfection. The band played plantation melodies, and altogether it was a Dixie evening. Miss Williams entertained the officers and men of the Delaware a few evenings before with her "darkie" program.

Misses Sallie and Mildred Ryan left Sunday for Jamestown, R.I., to spend some time with their brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Simpson. Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander S. Wadsworth, Jr., and little daughter, who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Wadsworth's father, Mr. C. L. Walker, in Richmond, Va., have returned to Norfolk. Miss Virginia Perkins, guest of Ensign and Mrs. Percy K. Robotom at the Carson cottage, Newport, R.I., has returned home. Mrs. Nelson E. Margetts and daughter, Wilhelmina Natalie, and her mother, Mrs. Irving Ballard, of Seattle, are spending some time at Old Point, Captain Margetts being detailed as observer with the French army. Miss Elizabeth Payne, guest of her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton, at Fort Adams, R.I., has returned home.

The 4th Regiment, Inf., Virginia Volunteers, are encamped at the state militia rifle range, Virginia Beach, and under the tutelage of several Army officers, making fine records on the firing line. The regimental band is giving fine concerts every afternoon and hundreds of people from Virginia Beach and various places enjoy them.

Mrs. John Reid left Sunday for Fort Adams, R.I., to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton. Miss Clotilde Wood, of Old Point, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, Fort Williams, Me. Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.S. Vermont, left yesterday for two weeks' leave. Mrs. R. P. Voight, Misses Annie and Carrie Voight have left to spend the remainder of the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Payer. Noel W. Grant, attached to the Delaware, has returned from two weeks' leave spent in north Georgia. Miss Emily Beatty is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Branch at their cottage, Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Va. Mrs. Holt Page is spending the remainder of the summer at Winchester, Va. Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine will leave the middle of the week for Woodstock-on-the-Piankatank, Va., to be the guest of her brother, Mr. Emmerson Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus King are guests of Lieutenant King's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Charles King, Milwaukee. Miss Nathalie Berry, daughter of Mrs. de Rousse Berry, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nimmo Old. Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Goddard have returned to Baltimore after being guests of Ensign and Mrs. E. A. Wills. Mrs. E. Smede Alvord, of Washington, will arrive this week, to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Ensign and Mrs. E. A. Wills.

A farewell Hasenpfeffer, which was held Sunday by the recruit depot non-commissioned officers' mess, was an all-day affair held near the city almshouse, Portsmouth, on the Deep Creek Boulevard; about sixty, including a few men outside the Service, attended and dinner, consisting of clam chowder, roast pork loin, corn, crab salad, bread, butter, cake and pie, with a liberal supply of beer, and supper of all kinds of sandwiches and beer, was served under the trees. The affair was a great success and was in view of the removal of the recruit depot to Port Royal, S.C., in the near future.

A telegram from 1st Sergt. J. P. Schwerin, manager of the Marine Barracks baseball team, states that the Marine Corps headquarters in Washington had won the pennant of the Government League series through the help of the team sent from here; they were Sergeant O'leary, Corporal Murphy and Privates Fitzgerald, Williams and Denman, and they returned to the barracks Saturday.

It seems that the Franklin will have to go to the junk heap. For some time she has been leaking enough to keep her pumps



Sit-in-on this bit-of-buzz!

Prince Albert pipe and cigarette tobacco hits *all* the pet-high-points in your smoke appetite! It's cheerful, and chummy, and cool, and fragrant. And you can go to it like you can go to a friend with a bank-balance! It hands you a lot of happiness without a comeback! *The patented process fixes that* —and cuts out bite and parch!

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Get it settled in your mind that this line of talk is fact-backed! Prove it to your own absolute satisfaction that Prince Albert meets every demand you can make! You can't any more afford to duck P.A. than you can to gather hops in a frog pond! So, get that "lead me to it" spirit sparkling, for there's a tobacco shop down the road with Prince Albert awaiting your cheery howdy-do!

The toppy red bags (fine for "rollers") set you back a nickel, while the popular tidy red tin sells for a dime. Also there's P.A. in handsome pound and half-pound tin humidores. But when you are pals with P.A., you'll hitch up to that dandy crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that keeps tobacco in such bang-up trim! SURE!

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constantly going and now her seams are opening up badly. A board of survey recently examined her and an estimate of the cost of necessary repairs has been forwarded to Washington. She is the last naval vessel of her kind afloat and a relic of the days of the wooden ship; the scene of many and many a brilliant dance, dinner and other social functions. It would seem like losing an old friend if the decision is adverse.

The swimming pool at the Naval Y.M.C.A., which has been recently renovated, is being used to try out recruits from the Marine Barracks who are brought over in squads of fifty, under command of a sergeant, and given tests or instruction in swimming.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 8, 1915. Colonel Wright left for San Francisco Friday to join Mrs. Wright, who has been in California several months. He will remain away on leave until just prior to departure of the 23d for Jacksonville in September. Colonel Wright's absence leaves Major Hunt in command of the regiment, with Captain Dalton commanding the 1st Battalion, Captain Bracken the 2d and Captain Neely the 3d. Lieutenants Olsmith, Lindt and Dean, recently transferred to the 27th, are week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sims, at their delightful estate in Houston.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mudgett and daughter, Peggy, left in their motor Thursday for the mountains north of San Antonio, on six weeks' leave. Capt. and Mrs. Bracken have taken the Mudgett's quarters on the bay front during their absence. Lieutenants Lockett and Olsmith have attractive bachelor quarters on Eleventh avenue, adjacent to the camp, having taken the house formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Coles.

At a meeting of the 23d Infantry Officers' Club last week Major Hunt, Captains Dalton and Bracken were elected as the board of governors, and Lieutenant Halford secretary.

Colonel Wright is a member ex-officio. Capt. E. G. Peyton, 18th Inf., on his way from Douglas to West Point, detailed as instructor, was a visitor in camp last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Silliman, recently from China, are the latest additions to the regiment. They are occupying General Bell's quarters on Eleventh avenue during the absence of Mrs. Bell in California.

Capt. and Mrs. Powers left last week for Fort Leavenworth in their Ford car. Captain Powers has been detailed to enter the next class at the Army Service School.

The 23d Infantry officers and ladies were hosts at a "despidida" for the 27th Infantry at the club last Friday night.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat and the absolute lack of anything approaching shade, all companies of the regiment are conscientiously complying with the order of Colonel Bullard, in temporary command of the 4th Brigade, which requires that all companies, battalions and regiments prepare themselves to march at the rate of four miles an hour with full equipment, less packs. Almost daily marches are now being conducted at that rate, but it is exceptionally hard on the officers and men during the extreme hot weather. The news that this regiment had been selected for duty at Jacksonville at the National Rife Competition was received with joy by both officers and enlisted men, and everyone is anxiously awaiting the date of our departure on the transport

Sumner about Sept. 20. The slogan is "Anywhere but Texas City."

Captain Grinstead left last week to spend a two months' leave with his family at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. For the camp for Regular troops at Jacksonville an attractive club is in course of construction and a "squad camp" will be established near the range, so it is probable that several of the ladies of the regiment will accompany their husbands to the National Matches. Lieutenant Brabson is in receipt of a long letter from Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, which gives interesting information.

Lieut. and Mrs. Coles are enjoying a leave at the home of Mrs. Coles's parents in Indianapolis, prior to joining at Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Coles enters the Signal School. Officers and ladies of the regiment have formed a class in dancing, their instructors being graduates of the Vernon Castle school.

Lieutenant Lindt is in charge of construction of two additional tennis courts, making four in all. The club courts are very popular. Among the devotees are Major Hunt, Captains Neely, Bracken, Dalton, Johnson, 26th; Grinstead, Stritzinger, Major Switzer and Lieutenants Lindt, Mudgett, Weeks, Dean, Lockett, Olsmith, Fitzmaurice, Alderdice and Calvert. Lieutenant Garrett, on a month's leave, will go North to join his family about Aug. 12. He expects to take the course at the School of Musketry. Lieut. Dean Halford succeeds Lieutenant Weeks in command of the Machine-gun Detachment. Lieutenant Hoffman is in acting adjutant while Captain Corey is on leave.

At the ceremony of parade of the 1st Battalion last Tuesday Captain Dalton, commanding the battalion, presented Private Torrance, of Company A, with a certificate of merit badge for heroism in assisting in the rescue of drowning comrades last February. Private Torrance was called to the front and center of the battalion, where Captain Dalton, with appropriate remarks, pinned the badge on the soldier's breast.

The energetic chaplain of the regiment, Chaplain Chouinard, has arranged for an exceptional series of moving picture films at the 23d Infantry amusement hall and the productions are particularly well attended and highly appreciated. The usual Sunday supper at the club was largely attended. Major Allen was host for Captains Dalton and Neely, Capt. and Mrs. Fronk, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Calvert, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieutenant Garrett, Mrs. Morse, of Galveston, and her guest, Miss Smith, of New Orleans. Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh entertained Major Helmick, Captain Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Barth, Captain Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Aiken, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw also entertained for a party of twelve. Others dining were Chaplain and Mrs. Chouinard, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, 6th Cav., Captain Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Morse,

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Capt. and Mrs. Wait Johnson, Mrs. Norman, of Kansas City, Lieuts. and Mesdames Purcell, Hoffman, Bailey, Stillman, Savage, Miss Read and Lieutenants Olsmith, Lockett, Dean and Lindt.

TOBYHANNA CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Tobyhanna, Pa., Aug. 11, 1915.

During the instruction period for field hospitals a small one-sixth size model is being used to illustrate the working of this organization. This model was made by Dr. Raymond C. Turck, of Jacksonville, Fla., a distinguished orthopaedic surgeon widely known in this and foreign countries. Dr. Turck, who holds the rank of major in the Florida National Guard, has used many hours of his time mastering the subject of field hospital administration. The model covers a ground space of 100 by 40 feet, and has proved to be one of the most successful instruments for teaching yet devised, and it is expected that the idea of teaching from miniature models will be adopted by the War Department and by the various states.

Three batteries of the Pennsylvania Militia arrived Sunday and on Monday morning a fourth battery of the Pennsylvania Militia arrived, making the march from Bethlehem, Pa., commanded by Captain Cole, who has organized, equipped and helped to train his battery all at his own expense. When the battery arrived after its long march the condition of the animals and equipment was splendid and could almost compare with the Regular batteries when on the march. This is the first encampment for the new batteries from Williamsport and Bethlehem.

On Friday one hospital company from Washington, D.C., one from Georgia, one hospital and one ambulance company from New York arrived. Firing by the Regular officers of the Field Artillery was held Wednesday morning. Among those riding out to witness the firing were Mrs. Read, mother of Lieut. Metcalf Reed; Mrs. Henry Page, Mrs. Dade, Miss McCloskey, Miss Flora Beswick, Miss Greble and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber. Mrs. Hand, wife of Capt. Daniel W. Hand; Miss Agnes Hand, Mrs. Reives, Mrs. Hathaway and Miss Reives all motored over from Buck Hill Falls. On Friday the Virginia Militia entrained for Norfolk.

Major Samuel T. Ansell on Tuesday repeated his lecture given last week, after which a very interesting and enjoyable lecture was given by Dr. Bloodgood. Lieut. Earl G. Paules, C.E., has charge of the searchlights, which are sent out each night to the hills surrounding the camp to do signaling. Capt. Morris E. Locke has as his guests his cousins, the Misses Erkins. Mrs. Philip L. Thurber, wife of Lieut. P. L. Thurber, left Saturday for White Plains, N.Y., to visit her mother, Mrs. Falk.

A dance was given Saturday evening in "Squaw Camp." Among those motoring up were Dr. and Mrs. Richard Slee, Major Robert Patterson, Mr. Harris, of Havana, Cuba, Mr. Slee and Miss Phebe Edmonds, of Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. McCloskey, wife of Major Manus McCloskey, small daughter and Major McCloskey's sister, Miss McCloskey, arrived Wednesday and are stopping at the Mountain House. Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin have as their guest Mrs. Griffin's sister, Mrs. Day, of St. Louis, Mo. Dr. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan had as their guests prior to the hop Miss Phebe Edmonds, of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. Slee.

Mrs. F. St. J. Greble and Miss Cornelia Wilder left Saturday for New York; Miss Wilder will remain with her sister, Miss Sylvia Wilder, in New York. Mrs. Stikes and her mother, Mrs. Parker, left Saturday for New York city. Mrs. E. G. Paules and small son arrived Wednesday and are stopping at the Beachwood Inn. Mrs. Welsh, wife of Capt. Robert S. Welsh, and Miss Welsh are stopping at the Tobyhanna House. Major Henry Page has as his guest in camp the noted surgeon, Dr. Bloodgood.

Capt. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin F. Parker, Lieut. F. Bradley and Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Slee, of Swiftwater, for a dinner-dance on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Honeycutt left Monday for Fort Myer, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel R. Hopkins have completed their bungalow in "Squaw Camp" and will be at home to their friends on Friday.

Lieut. B. O. Lewis and Lieut. F. Bradley, Ord. Dept., left last week for Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J. On Tuesday Lieut. John M. Eager, Lieut. Harry Pfeil, Lieut. Metcalf Reed, Mr. Darrow Menoher, Dr. Craig J. King and Lieutenant Stewart went to Buck Hill Falls, to be guests of Mrs. Hand, wife of Capt. Daniel W. Hand, for a house party. Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat arrived Wednesday and are stopping at the Mt. Pleasant House, Mt. Pocono.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALLEN.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5, 1915, a daughter, Florence Jane Allen, to Mrs. Allen, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen, U.S.N.

AMOS.—Born at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 3, 1915, to the wife of Capt. Frank P. Amos, 11th U.S. Cav., a son, Arthur Herrick.

ANDERSON.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Rollo F. Anderson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Katherine Worthington, at Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1915.

BYRNE.—Born July 17, 1915, to Paymr. and Mrs. John A. Byrne, U.S.N., a son.

CRUTCHFIELD.—Born July 31, 1915, at San Francisco, Cal., to the wife of Ensign James A. Crutchfield, U.S.N., a son, Jack Randolph.

DANIELS.—Born at Winthrop, Mass., Aug. 7, 1915, to Lieut. H. C. Daniels, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Daniels a son, Robert Daniels.

DE HOSTOS.—Born at San Juan, P.R., July 28, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Eugenio C. de Hostos, P.R.R. Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Sarai Otilia Maria.

EMMET.—Born Aug. 5, 1915, to Lieut. (J.G.) Robert R. M. Emmet, U.S.N., and Mrs. Emmet, at New York city, a son, Robert Temple, 2d.

JONES.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Jones, 3d Cav., a son, Alexander H., Jr., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 1, 1915.

LOWNDES.—Born at San Rafael, Cal., July 30, 1915, to Major and Mrs. Edward Rutledge Lowndes, U.S.M.C., a son.

MANWARING.—Born at U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, Paris Island, S.C., Aug. 4, 1915, to Capt. Edward B. Manwaring, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Manwaring, a daughter, Catharine Syndonia.

PERLEY.—Born at Fort Andrews, Mass., Aug. 8, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Perley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Reuben Noel Perley, Jr.

STRONG.—Born at Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 4, 1915, to the

wife of Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, grandson of Brig. Gen. F. S. Strong, U.S.A.

WILD.—Born Aug. 9, 1915, to Ensign and Mrs. Laurence Wild at Ventnor, Atlantic City, N.J., a son, Laurence Chandler Wild.

MARRIED.

BELLINGER—MACKEOWN.—At Pensacola, Fla., July 24, 1915, Lieut. P. N. Bellinger, U.S.N., and Miss Elsie Mackeown.

CARPENTER—FLOOD.—At Galveston, Texas, Aug. 6, 1915, Lieut. Alden Carpenter, dental surgeon, U.S.A., and Miss Hilda Flood.

DU BOIS—BALDWIN.—At Riverside, Cal., July 28, 1915, Lieut. B. S. Du Bois, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Margaret Baldwin.

FORSYTH—CHAMBERLIN.—On Aug. 10, 1915, at Mount St. Albans Church, Washington, D.C., Helen M., daughter of the late Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlin, 1st Art., U.S.A., and Mary E. Chamberlin, to Janvier H. Forsyth, son of the late Col. Lewis C. Forsyth, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and Janie Janvier Forsyth.

HAMILTON—WALKER.—At Laredo, Texas, Aug. 7, 1915, Miss Lamar, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Hamilton, to Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., U.S.A.

HOLLIDAY—FAULKNER.—At Los Angeles, Cal., July 20, 1915, Lieut. Ralph Cadot Holliday, 22d U.S. Inf., and Miss Marguerite Ruth Faulkner.

LAURIAT—ABBOTT.—At Washington, D.C., July 28, 1915, 1st Lieut. Philip Wiles Lauriat, U.S. Coast Guard, and Fannie Jewett Abbott.

SCALLY—OBADAL.—At Etna, Pa., Aug. 11, 1915, Q.M. Sgt. John S. Scally, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Amelia Obadal.

STUTESMAN—GERHARDT.—At St. Thomas's Church, New York city, Aug. 12, 1915, Lieut. John Hale Stutesman, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Virginia Gerhardt, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, U.S.A.

WICKS—MOORE.—At Minisink, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1915, Ensign Zeno Waterbury Wicks, U.S.N., and Miss Lulu Irene Moore.

WILLIAMS—LIGHT.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, 1915, Lieut. Alexander W. Williams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Florence H. Light.

WRIGHT—ODELL.—On May 5, 1915, Mr. John Evan Miles Wright and Mrs. Marie Root Odell at Santa Cruz, Cal.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5, 1915, Florence Jane Allen, infant daughter of Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Allen.

BAXTER.—Died at Warwick, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1915, Mary Jane Baxter, sister of Col. John E. Baxter, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

EDGAR.—Died at Cazenovia, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1915, Mrs. Webster A. Edgar, wife of Commander Edgar, U.S.N., retired, and mother of Ensign Campbell D. Edgar, U.S.N., and Mr. Webster Edgar.

HOFFMAN.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., July 4, 1915, Alexander W. Hoffman, Class of 1865, U.S.M.A.

JOERNS.—Died Aug. 4, 1915, at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Constance Cummings Joerns, beloved wife of Lieut. George Joerns, U.S.N.

KNOX.—Died at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 12, 1915, by fall from aeroplane, Capt. George H. Knox (Inf.), U.S.A., detailed in Q.M. Corps.

SCHERMERHORN.—Died at Christiana, Norway, Aug. 5, 1915, Mrs. Frances Serrill Schermerhorn, wife of Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, N.G.N.Y.

TRACY.—Died at New York city, Aug. 6, 1915, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, U.S.V., Civil War, and a former Secretary of the U.S. Navy.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

(Continued from page 1584.)

held in the evening after the shoot. Co. L, which is under command of Capt. L. A. Brown, issued a handsome program of events, and the affair was a great credit to the company. The invited guests included Capt. Russell C. Langdon, I.G., Bernard Sharp and Oliver F. Snyder, U.S.A.; Brig. Gens. L. W. Young, A.G., and B. S. Royster, commanding 1st Brigade, and Cols. J. T. Gardner, 1st Inf., W. C. Rodman, 2d Inf., and S. W. Minor, 3d Inf., N.C.N.G.

PENNSYLVANIA.

New rifle and pistol decorations and also the new ten-year and twenty-year service marksmen's decorations adopted for the Pennsylvania National Guard are now being forwarded to those entitled to them. The ten-year and twenty-year medals are purely service medals for qualification with the rifle, and do not indicate the classification of marksmanship, and will be worn in addition to the regular rifle decoration. The fifteen-year medal is of bronze, while the twenty-year medal is of silver. The new rifle and pistol decorations are of bronze and have the same likeness in bas relief of former Governor Tener on the reverse that characterizes the twenty-year service medal. A bar will be issued every year after the first, indicating the classification of the qualifications—expert sharpshooter or marksman. Not more than three bars are to be worn on one badge at one time. For instance, if a man qualifies as an expert the first year his bar will read, "Expert, First Year." If he qualifies as an expert the second year it will read, "Expert, Second Year"; but if he qualifies as a sharpshooter the third year it will read, "Sharpshooter, First Year," and no matter what his classifications be after that, he will wear only the three most recent bars, going back for the last three years. The last bar is always to be worn at the top.

In the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., Col. N. B. Thurston, the following appointments have been made: Capt. Robert P. Orr to be major, 3d Fire Command; Capt. Edward J. Reilly to be quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Walter L. Gibson to be captain, 1st Company; 1st Lieut. Joseph G. Ten Eyck to be captain and ordnance officer; and 1st Lieut. Harry M. Wright to be captain, 10th Company.

The Field Hospital of the National Guard of the District of Columbia left on Aug. 6 for Tobyhanna, Pa., where it is to hold its annual encampment. Major W. D. Fales was in charge, and the command will return to Washington on Aug. 15.

State troops of Louisiana on the night of Aug. 7, directed by Governor Hall, made a raid on Richard Hyland's gambling resort, the largest and best known in the South, in Jefferson Parish, adjoining New Orleans. They arrested Hyland and about 300 others, seized many wagon loads of gambling paraphernalia and five safes, to which Hyland refused to lay claim. The Governor, upon an appeal from the better element of citizens, ordered the raid and he intercepted troops at New Orleans who were starting for camp and accompanied them to Jefferson Parish. He remained in his automobile while the troops surrounded the place and made the raid. The troops seized many faro tables, roulette wheels and crap and keno "layouts," working until late Sunday, Aug. 8, to strip the resort of everything.

Orders consolidating the 1st and 2d Infantry, District of Columbia Militia, to form the new 3d Infantry, have been issued. Col. Glendie B. Young, 3d Inf., is directed to assign officers and enlisted men of the 1st and 2d Infantry to organizations in the 3d Infantry. The designation of the 1st Battery, Field Art., has been formally changed to Battery A. The program for the camp at Virginia Beach has been completed. The camp begins Aug. 16, and the first day of instruction is to be given over to the school of the soldier and school of the squad in the forenoon and to the school of the company in the afternoon. Various schools will be conducted on other days. Oral commands, whistle and arm signals are to be used. Tactical problems are to be given on the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth days of instruction. The full dress regimental parade is to

ANNOUNCEMENT No. 11

ARMY AND NAVY COLONY AT SHIPPAN POINT ON THE SOUND

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be held the eighth day of instruction. The following day the entire command is to be reviewed.

Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the N.G.N.Y. as an inspector-instructor, will give a talk to the officers of the 4th Brigade at Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 16, on the value of the School of the Line. It is possible that such a school may be formed for the officers of the 4th Brigade.

The corner-stone for the handsome new home of Co. D, 1st Inf., Maryland N.G., was laid at Belair, Aug. 7, with ceremony. The structure is being built of handsome Port Deposit granite trimmed with limestone. The front of the building, which measures 30 by 66 feet, consists of two stories and a basement. These rooms are divided into officers' quarters, dressing rooms and a banquet hall. The main structure, or "drill shed," is 113 by 60 feet, with a high arched roof and basement beneath. Here there is space for lockers, bowling alleys, swimming pool, etc. The building will be completed by Oct. 15. The corner-stone laying ceremonies were in charge of the members of Mount Ararat Lodge of Masons.

Ex-Capt. John M. Thompson, of the 9th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., and a veteran of the Cuban campaign of 1898, has been appointed a captain on the reserve list. Second Lieuts. Louis S. Barrett, of the 13th Coast Artillery, and Louis King, of the 2d Infantry, who recently resigned, have been honorably discharged. Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth, of the 12th Infantry, N.Y., has been granted two months' leave, with permission to go abroad.

The rifle team to represent the Connecticut National Guard in the National Matches to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., beginning Oct. 18, 1915, will be selected by competition. A state team squad will first be formed from the results of the weekly tryouts now being held under the direction of Major Earl D. Church, O.D., at the infantry rifle camp of instruction at East Haven. The scores forming the basis of selection of this squad consist of two complete courses as laid down for the national team match (with the exception of 1,000 yards)—namely, 200 yards, rapid fire, time limit one minute and a half, ten shots; 300 yards, rapid fire, time limit two minutes, fifteen shots; 300 yards, slow fire, no sighting shots, and fifteen shots; 600 yards, slow fire, no sighting shots, said bag rest—also the first record practice course fired in 1915 by the contestants. Troops A and B, Cav., and the Coast Artillery Corps are authorized to send to these tryouts such men of the respective organizations as shall be selected by the commanding officers on account of proficiency with the rifle; travel, tentage and subsistence will be furnished these men.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Aug. 7, 1915.

The Puget Sound Navy Yard on Tuesday last entertained U.S. Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. In the party were Capt. J. C. Breckenridge, aid to Major General Barnett; Miss Tillman, Mrs. Barnett, Miss Gordon, Miss Barnett, of Seattle, a niece of the Senator; Mrs. Thomas Burke, ex-Senator Samuel Piles, Gen. W. W. Robinson, Jr., U.S.A., retired, all of Seattle; Mr. J. E. Barnes, secretary of the Bremerton Commercial Club; Mr. C. P. Kimball and Mr. C. E. Thomas, all members of the same club. At the home of the Commandant, Mrs. Coontz served a delightful luncheon. Major General Barnett, with his aid and party, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger, while the rest of the party were entertained by Mrs. Coontz. After luncheon autos carried the party over the grounds, visiting the naval hospital, the marine barracks, coaling plant, piers, drydocks and shops.

Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger entertained at luncheon in honor of Major Gen. George Barnett, Mrs. Barnett and party. Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer had dinner Thursday in compliment to Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw. Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger and Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer were luncheon guests of Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hannigan on board the Fish Commission ship Albatross in Seattle Harbor to day.

Naval Constrs. and Mesdames Fisher and Druley returned Saturday from a ten days' trip up Mt. Rainier. Mr. Druley was the only one of the party that was able to reach the pinnacle of the mountain, but the others were satisfied to enjoy the beautiful scenery at lower level. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Drake, from the East, arrived Saturday and will spend six weeks in Bremerton, the guests of their son, Naval Constr. Whitford Drake, and Mrs. Drake. Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz were agreeably surprised last Saturday night by the arrival of their son, Kenneth Coontz, a midshipman from the U.S. Naval Academy, who came to this coast on the midshipmen's cruise on the battleship Missouri. Only sixty out of four hundred young men were granted leave and Kenneth, with four others from this state, came North last Thursday. He will leave again in a few weeks to join his ship.

Paynor, R. B. Lupton sailed from Vancouver, B.C., Thursday for Honolulu, returning to the yard in about three weeks. Mrs. E. B. Larimer is the guest of Mrs. Daniel Kelleher, at the Country Club, for the week-end. Mrs. L. H. Lacy returns to the yard to day, having been called to Coronado recently to the illness of her mother.

Mrs. G. A. Alexander gave a bridge-luncheon Tuesday, with Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. James Bennett, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Mrs. William Jones and Mrs. J. W. Backus as guests. Mrs. J. C. Fegan returned to the yard to day, after a pleasant visit with relatives in Boston, Mass. Lieutenant Fegan went to Vancouver, B.C., on Friday to meet her. Comdr. W. W. Bush, U.S.N., retired, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Phinney, of Seattle, sailed for Alaska during the week for a month's trip.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond will sail for San Francisco on Friday for a month's visit with relatives. Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond is still at San Francisco, in command of the cruiser South Dakota, and his mother and sister reside at Bremerton, Cal. Mrs. Pond's parents, Dr. and Mrs. William Martin, reside in San Francisco. Lieut. Nelson Hibbs came from the South on the cruiser New Orleans and joined Mrs. Hibbs at the home of her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, remaining with them until the middle of September, when the New Orleans will again go to Mexican waters.

Dr. G. B. Whitmore, who returned from the South on the New Orleans, spent Tuesday renewing old friends. On Wednesday

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day he left for San Francisco to join the Wisconsin, with the midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy. Dr. Whitmore will return on her to the East coast. To honor Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, wife of the new Commandant, Mrs. F. G. Forbes entertained three tables at bridge Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained informally on Sunday for Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. West, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and Mr. McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Griffin, of Vancouver, B.C., are week-end guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer.

Mrs. J. W. Backus gave a bridge and tea on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. James Shiedenberger and Mr. and Mrs. Winlock Miller, of Seattle, with Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, of Chicago, visited the navy yard Tuesday, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes. Mrs. Clarence F. Ely was hostess at auction bridge Wednesday, with Mrs. B. L. Canaga as honor guest. Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw gave a cafeteria supper on board the cruiser Charleston last Wednesday for Mr. Robert E. Coontz, Mdsn. Kenneth Coontz, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Comdr. N. E. Irwin, Mrs. William Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. B. L. Canaga, Mrs. C. F. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs.

After many months spent in Mexican waters the cruiser New Orleans arrived Tuesday. Comdr. N. E. Irwin is in command and is enjoying a reunion of many old friends. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw entertained at luncheon Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Phinney and Mrs. Winterburne, of Seattle, and Mrs. Rashley, of Vancouver, B.C.

The cruiser Albany, with the Oregon State Naval Militia on board, arrived on the Sound from their annual cruise to San Francisco Thursday. The ship will have two days' target practice at Port Angeles, when the Militiamen will be instructed in handling the big guns. The Albany will leave Sunday for Portland, to land the Militia, and return again to the yard Aug. 9. The Navy collier Saturn, after two months' repairs, sailed for San Francisco on Tuesday evening.

PORTRUSH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., Aug. 3, 1915.

One feature of the men's reading room at this yard is the decorative scheme. All the paintings were done by Chief Master-at-Arms P. Schiott, who painted the flags of the different nations and of the President, Secretary of the Navy and Assistant Secretary of the Navy—eighteen in all. They are on the wall of the bowling alley. Over the entrance to the bowling alley Mr. Schiott has painted an American shield, six feet by three feet, on which he worked five days. It was so well done that he was called upon to furnish a similar decoration for a Portsmouth theater. Over the display of flags Mr. Schiott has painted on attractive oak panels the names and dates of significant American naval engagements, picked out by Chief Btss. William L. Hill, U.S.N.: Ranger-Drake; Bonhomme Richard-Serapis; Constellation-Insurgent; Constellation-Vengeance; Wasp-Frolic; United States-Macedonian; Hornet-Peacock; Enterprise-Boxer; Alliance-Atlanta; Trepassey; Constitution-Java; Constitution-Guerriere; Constitution-Cayane, Levant. Over the heads of the pin boys are painted the names of the following battles: Santiago, July 3, '98; Manila Bay, May 1, '98; Lake Champlain, Oct. 11, '76. Several of Mr. Schiott's pictures are displayed in the reading room. There is the old frigate Constitution, bowing along in a topsail breeze. Every rope, spar and brace is accurate, so that the paintings are not only decorative but instructive. There is even a sail billet, showing the stations of each man on a sailing ship, so that if ever the boys are called upon to man a sailing ship they will have some idea of where they belong and know the difference between a main royal and a forward turret. In one corner of the room is an interesting picture of the old flagship Brooklyn, painted by Mr. Schiott as she appeared at Santiago. Chief Boatswain Hill, director of the reading room, served on the Brooklyn during the action and has obtained the autographs of all the officers who fought on her at that time. These have been framed and hung near the picture with a bit of the ensign which was shot to pieces at the cruiser's forepeak. Beneath every one of the pictures Chief Boatswain Hill has framed some interesting relic with a significant paragraph of descriptive interest. At one end of the room are two cases of relics loaned by Chief Boatswain Hill. There is a torpedo trigger from a Spanish mine, picked up by the propeller of the battleship Texas in Guantanamo Bay. Fortunately for the Texas and her crew, the trigger had become so foul with marine growth that the charge was not exploded. There are scores of other relics with descriptive paragraphs covering the history of the Navy from its earliest days down to the landing at Vera Cruz. Framed near the door of the library is a section of the steel plate from the engine room of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, pierced by an American shell at Santiago. On the wall nearby Chief Boatswain Hill has framed fourteen pertinent paragraphs of American naval history written for him by Miss Mollie Elliott Sewall. Chief Boatswain Hill thinks so much of this compact history that he has had it printed and distributed among many of the ships of the Navy. From these paragraphs the young enlisted man begins to appreciate that his uniform stands for something besides so much per month. Here he may learn that the American Navy has lost only three considerable ships in action; that it took two British frigates to capture the Essex and four to capture the President; that the captures were 10 to 1 in favor

of America in the War of 1812; and that in fifty-seven naval encounters in the Revolution American ships were victorious in forty-seven.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., Aug. 10, 1915.

Miss Winnie Rogers, niece of Capt. C. C. Rogers, U.S.N., formerly commandant here, is visiting friends in Portsmouth. Naval Constr. Clayton M. Simmers, U.S.N., of the Boston yard, is visiting Naval Constr. Ross P. Schlabach, U.S.N.

The new commissary store will be opened to-morrow morning with \$15,000 worth of goods, which will be sold at cost to the officers and enlisted men. Paymr. E. H. Cope, U.S.N., will have the additional duties of commissary store officer.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 10, 1915.

With many parties on the ships this week and two fancy dress parties ashore we have had a busy time. The Pirates' ball, gotten up for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society, will be a very unusual sight. Two lighters have been moved to the yacht club piers and music by two military bands will keep the dancing continuous during the evening. The fancy dress ball at the Casino on Friday evening is to be a large affair, when the Navy will be much in evidence.

Capt. and Mrs. Niblack held a reception on board the U.S.S. Michigan on Tuesday. The benefit for the Old Mill of Jamestown on Monday was a great success; the porches were gay with bridge parties and the ballroom was given over to dancing and music. Miss Florence Clarke danced a butterfly dance in costume, which made a sensation, while Miss Green gave a recital, which was greatly enjoyed. The tea room was well patronized and the affair was in every way a success. The entertainment was given under direction of the Jamestown Historical Society, people from many parts of the country being interested in the upkeep of this landmark.

Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Marvell are recent arrivals at the Bay View Hotel. Mrs. William Alvey, of Philadelphia, and Miss Alvey are at the Thorndike for the season.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Gunckel entertained Mesdames Coulling, Mason and Randol at a theater party on July 28. Capt. and Mrs. Biegler, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Lieut. and Mrs. Randol, Mrs. Coulling, Miss Brenner, Miss MacPherson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Doyle and Capt. and Mrs. Snyder. Mrs. Gunckel left Thursday for a three weeks' camping trip near Dayton, Ohio.

Major and Mrs. Rutherford gave a bridge party and supper, after the moving pictures on Saturday, for Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Townes, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Doyle, Miss Brenner, Mrs. Coulling, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Randol and Dr. and Mrs. Chunn. The prizes were won by Mrs. Smith and Lieutenant Townes. Capt. and Mrs. Beery and their niece, Miss MacPherson, motored to Richmond, Ind., for the week-end.

Capt. and Mrs. Starbird and their small son arrived from Maine on Thursday and spent a few days with Mrs. Starbird's parents, Col. and Mrs. Dodd, before returning to Captain Starbird's station at Fort Sill. Capt. and Mrs. Mason had dinner Sunday at the country club for Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Doyle and Major and Mrs. Rutherford. Mrs. Ashburn, wife of Lieutenant Ashburn, has arrived with their two children from Galveston. Dr. and Mrs. Hutter returned from their wedding trip on Monday morning and are living at the bachelors' mess.

Lieut. J. S. McCleery, after an absence of several weeks at

Grand Rapids, has returned to the barracks. Mrs. Randol entertained at bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Newman, Rutherford, Chunn, Quackenbush and Coulling. Capt. and Mrs. Snyder left Friday on a month's leave, which will be spent in Ohio. Mrs. Biegler gave a bridge party Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Dodd and for Mesdames Olin, Thompson, Pinkston, Beery, Randol, Coulling, Quackenbush, Cullen, Dodd, Jr., Rutherford, Smith, Doyle, Mason, Miss Brenner, Miss MacPherson and Mrs. King. The prizes were won by Mesdames Dodd, Cullen, Mason and Dodd, Jr.

Major and Mrs. Rutherford entertained Capt. and Mrs. Mason at dinner at the Southern Hotel on Friday. Captain Pinkston has been ordered to Texas for duty and Mrs. Pinkston will begin packing at once and join her son, who is on temporary duty at Ogletorpe. Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel, who have been stationed here five years, have been ordered to Jefferson Barracks. Mrs. Smith entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn, Dr. and Mrs. Chunn and Mrs. Doyle for Sunday supper. Major and Mrs. Rutherford were hosts at dinner Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Hutter, afterward taking their guests to the country club.

BARRANCAS AND PENSACOLA AERONAUTIC STATION.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 9, 1915.

The post team and the marines played a good game of baseball at Palmetto Beach July 22, the Barrancas team winning by 8 to 4.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Saufley, U.S.N., are now in their house at the Aeronautic Station, and have with them for a few weeks Mrs. Saufley's father and mother, Judge and Mrs. O'Rear, of Kentucky. Lieut. and Mrs. Saufley entertained at tea July 25 for Dr. and Mrs. Beeching, Lieut. and Mrs. C. K. Bronson, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd, U.S.A., Lieutenants Bartlett and Evans, U.S.N., and Mr. Dobson.

Lieut. Edwin Spiller left July 26 for Fort Totten, N.Y., to join the mine planter, General Royal T. Frank, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Mustin, U.S.N., had dinner July 29 for Captain Bristol, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway. Little Phyllis Golderman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Golderman, had a number of her little friends from Pensacola, July 29, to enjoy a swim; they included Tom and Brent Watson and several other Pensacola children.

Mrs. L. B. Magruder, with her little son, "Joe," left July 30 for Maine, to spend the remainder of the summer. Mrs. R. S. Saufley entertained at bridge July 31, at the San Carlos Hotel, for her mother, Mrs. O'Rear. Progressive bridge was played by Mesdames O'Rear, Bronson, Strife, Beeching, Knowles, Cunningham and Boyd. Misses Wright, Kelly, Berry and Merritt. Mrs. Bronson and Miss Wright won the prizes.

Mr. Metre, of Foley, Ala., spent July 30 as the guest of

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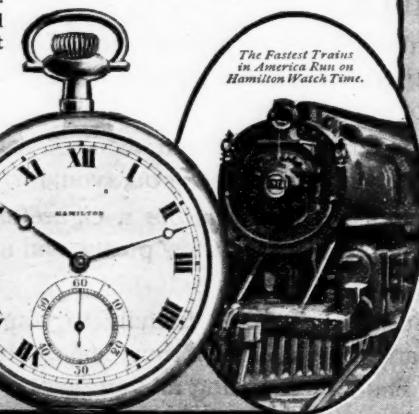
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Lieut. W. T. Boyd, U.S.A. Cadet Mathew Ridgway, who is visiting Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, had Cadet Geoffrey Steiner, of Montgomery, Ala., visiting him last week. The U.S.S. destroyer Reid, with Lieutenant Mayo in command, bringing naval reserves on board, arrived in Pensacola Aug. 2, where they will remain for several days for target practice.

Lieut. Roger B. Colton, who is mapping in and around Milton, Fla., spent a few days on the post during the week. Major Morse returned last week from Militia camp duty and left Aug. 3 for six weeks' leave. Capt. and Mrs. Philip S. Golderman entertained Aug. 3 in honor of Cadet Mathew Ridgway. A swim in the bay was followed by a delicious porch supper, at which over forty people were seated. After supper the band played for several hours and all the latest dances were enjoyed.

Lieut. and Mrs. James Kirk have as their guest Mrs. Lewis Kirk, of Jacksonville, Fla.

FOUR MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Howard entertained on Friday at bridge in honor of Mrs. F. W. Clark and for Mesdames Smith, Alley, Shartle, Lincoln, Masteller, McCune, Hickok, Gibson, Barlow, Crain, Williford and the Misses Van Hoose and Simms and the prize-winners, Mesdames Moore, Hall, Stoval and Miss Corbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Baltimore, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Shartle. Capt. and Mrs. Crain gave a beach supper Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Miss Van Hoose, Miss Simms, Mrs. Pernau and Lieutenant Jemison. Capt. W. K. Wilson, of Washington, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Smith on Friday.

Mr. Adams entertained at dinner Thursday at the Chamberlin for Major and Mrs. Pettus, Major and Mrs. Little, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Ide gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Alley, Baker, Lincoln, Bradley, McCune, Stoval, Waddell, Hickok, Hood, Barlow, Chambers and Miss Corbitt. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Corbitt.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller entertained at bridge Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Gray and for Colonel Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Case, Mrs. Perneau, Lieut. and Mrs. Ide, Captains Seaman, Brigham and Lieutenant Colladay. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ide and Colonel Haynes. Capt. and Mrs. Gray and children left Wednesday for Panama. Major and Mrs. Little had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. Fryerson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Evans, Captain Brigham and Lieutenant Campbell. Mrs. Maddux is spending the month of August with her mother, Mrs. Black, at Atlantic City.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stoval entertained at supper after the movies Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodson and Miss Corbitt. Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Rose and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Stark on Thursday. Mrs. Robinson and daughter Bessie left last night for New York after a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Pettus. Capt. and Mrs. Crain gave a beach supper Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Kingman, Miss Van Hoose, Lieut. Frel Kingman and Lieutenant Wilson.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller's dinner guests Saturday were Major Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Perneau, Mr. Flemming and Mr. Coke, of Richmond. Captain Hase came down from Washington Friday and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coward. Capt. C. E. Kilbourne is here from Governors Island and is the guest of Colonel Haynes. Major Steele, commanding the troops from Fort Du Pont, is here for target practice; with him are Capt. Francis Clark, Capt. R. Anderson, Lieuts. W. C. Koenig, R. E. Haynes and E. B. Hochwalt.

Col. Henry D. Todd arrived Friday from Fort McKinley. He has been detailed as librarian, Coast Artillery, and editor Journal U.S. Artillery. Lieutenant Spencer, U.S.N., has been assisting Lieutenant Bellingham, of the Navy Aviation Corps, the past week. Five militia officers are at Monroe to take the regular course in gunnery at the school. The officers are Captains Edgecomb, R.I., Gumby, Conn., Bremer, N.Y., Williams, Ore., and Hamilton, Cal. Captain Williams is accompanied by Mrs. Williams. Mr. Erskine Buford and Mr. Francis Johnson, of Richmond, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gunther Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Jemison entertained Friday night with a dance at Buckroe Beach, the party returning to her home for supper. Her guests were Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Rose, Misses Evans, Simms, Heindrick and Wing, Captain Humphreys, Lieutenants Jemison, Spencer, Campbell, Wing, Haskins and Hannon.

Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Lawrence Davis, of Richmond, and Captain Battle were guests of Col. Will Battle on a motorizing trip to Yorktown and Williamsburg Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Stark, Major and Mrs. Callan and Mrs. Bradley were dinner guests of Mr. Adams Sunday at the Chamberlin.

Capt. and Mrs. Baker entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Strong and for Col. and Mrs. Stark, Major and Mrs. Callan, Mrs. Bradley and Mr. Adams. Mrs. W. R. Nichols and daughter, Preot, have returned after a five months' visit in Savannah. Dr. and Mrs. Young, of Norfolk, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick and Major Steele were dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Strong at the Chamberlin Sunday. Colonel Haynes left Monday night on a month's leave, which he will spend at Hurricane, N.Y.

A tennis team from Richmond, consisting of Messrs. Erskine Buford, John Coke, Peyton Flemming, Francis Johnson, J. Robb and Dr. Preston visited Fort Monroe on Saturday, playing singles and doubles matches with an officers' team. The officers playing were Captains Seaman, Smart, Brigham and Masteller.

and Lieutenants Gibson, Guthrie and Wildrick. Richmond won six of nine matches played.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Howard this week. Miss Simms, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Williford. Major and Mrs. Little's dinner guests Sunday were Mrs. Fryerson, Miss Evans, Lieutenants Harrison and Colladay.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 10, 1915.

Messrs. Putnam, Camp and Towne, of the New York Yacht Club, motored down here recently and were supper guests of Col. and Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Bown spent a few days last week with Miss Griffith at Governors Island. This week-end Miss Louise Hemmingway, of St. Louis, was Mrs. Bown's guest, and now Miss Elizabeth Rogers, of Pelham Manor, is with her. Mesdames Young and Botonin attended a bridge party given by Mrs. Walter Moore on Wednesday at the Rumson Club, and on Thursday Mesdames Yates and Botonin were at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Cornelius Hook at Spring Lake. Lieut. and Mrs. Botonin on Thursday were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Fleming at their country home at Little Silver, N.J. Mrs. Shepard and Miss Dessaline Shepard were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna on Sunday. Captain Brinton has recently purchased a new five-passenger Studebaker. Capt. S. Coleman, who has just returned from Hawaii, spent last Sunday with Major and Mrs. Hawkins. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, of the Bronx, N.Y., are with Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau for the week, and Miss Challoner, of New York city, was their guest over Sunday.

A moving picture taken of the 48th Company at service practice was shown last week at the gymnasium. The companies from Hamilton and Wadsworth are having their service practice this week.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Aug. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Barbara Keene entertained the children of the post on Wednesday in honor of her son Jack's ninth birthday anniversary. The mothers were also invited to help in the games and the afternoon was a merry one. Prizes in the peanut hunt went to Ella-Nora Ryan, Dixie Kieffer, Allan Ryan and Victor Kieffer. Supper was served at a gaily decked table and the young host presided over the cutting of his birthday cake with its nine candles. The children enjoying the afternoon were Ella-Nora Ryan, Allan Ryan, Dixie Kieffer, Victor Kieffer, Phil Gage, Dolly Fielden, Ralph Haines and Cornelius Menges.

Col. D. W. Ketcham is back from New Orleans, where he served on a board of land defense. He reports the weather almost unbearably hot there.

Mrs. W. C. Koenig and small daughter, Winifred, are visiting relatives at Atlantic City while Lieutenant Koenig is at Fort Monroe. Chaplain W. K. Marvine has returned from a six weeks' leave. Mrs. Marvine and two sons are expected in a few days. Dr. and Mrs. Fielden and children have returned from leave and are packing up, as Dr. Fielden's resignation takes effect Sept. 1. Dr. and Mrs. Griffis, Miss Griffis, Bernard and Mary Elizabeth Griffis are enjoying a motor trip to Gettysburg. Mr. Greene is down from Philadelphia, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, and Lieutenant Kieffer.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner Aug. 2 for Col. and Mrs. Hearn and Major and Mrs. Sarratt. Mrs. Johnson, of Frankfort, Ky., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. Miss Moss, who is spending the summer here with her sister, Mrs. Osmun, visited in Orange, N.J., for several days this week. Miss Finkle, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Mary Webb, also of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Acher and Miss Hodges. Cadet Duncan Hodges has been home this week on sick leave. Col. B. W. Dunn and Lieut. W. K. Dunn have been in Washington this week, Mrs. B. W. Dunn joining them there for a few days.

While in swimming last Monday Lieutenant Campbell badly sprained an ankle in diving from "The Rock." The severe easterly storm which struck Totten early this week and lasted for several days not only put a temporary stop to the swimming parties, but did much damage to the gardens, most of which were just in their prime. Several large trees on the waterfront were blown down by the force of the wind. Capt. H. B. Clarke, C.A.C., who with his family has been living in Flushing for the last few years while on a militia detail, has recently been ordered to Washington, and they will leave shortly for their new station.

The mine planter General Mills, Lieutenant Douglas in command, docked here for a few hours Wednesday to take on material from the torpedo depot. Captain Gardner went on the planter to the New London District, where he will remain two months. On Tuesday of this week the 82d and 87th Companies go to Fort Hancock to fire their service and small-arms target practice. Lieutenant Mathews goes with the 82d Co. and Captain Robinson, Lieutenants Wildrick and Brown with the 87th. On that same day the 101st Co., which has been at Governors Island since departure of the 29th Infantry, returns to this post and the 165th Co. goes to take its place

at Fort Jay. Lieutenant Kimberley is in command of the 165th, Lieutenant Osmun has been transferred to the 135th, and Lieutenant Griffith, who has been in command of the 101st since the departure of Captain Cross, has now been transferred to the 165th and will remain at Governors Island. Lieutenant Baird will command the 101st Co. here.

A very daring robbery was committed at the post exchange one night this week. Some one, evidently familiar with the ground, sawed a hole in the door between the moving-picture hall and the lunch room, enabling himself to undo the bolt and enter the lunch room, which opens into the main room of the post exchange. Watches and other articles of jewelry, amounting in value to nearly \$200, were stolen, and no trace of the thief has yet been discovered.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Burton left Wednesday to join Captain Burton at Ludington, Mich. Captain Burton has been granted a month's leave, which he and Mrs. Burton will spend visiting among friends and relatives in Michigan. Mrs. Burton and Master William Dutton arrived here from Annapolis on Friday, after spending a pleasant leave with Lieutenant Dutton, U.S.N., who is again on duty at Tampico.

Miss Dorothy Pierre, of Moline, Ill., arrived Friday to visit her uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Normoyle. Miss Margaret Normoyle arrived home the following day from a two months' visit spent at West Point and on Long Island.

For the maneuvers at Plattsburgh Barracks Companies A, B and D, Major Normoyle in command, started to-day on the long march of 250 miles. Other officers with the command are Captains Smith, Parsons and Rees and Lieutenant Anding. Company C will join the battalion at Madison Barracks, from which place the entire regiment will make the march. During the absence of the troops Lieutenant Welty will be in command of the post, with the Quartermaster Corps as guard.

Those from the post attending the Saturday night dance at the Country Club were Mesdames Normoyle and Smith, Misses Margaret Normoyle, Dorothy Pierre and Patty Smith and Joe Smith. Major L. V. Frazier, C.E., was in Oswego last Tuesday in consultation with Mr. J. C. Churchill, resident district engineer, concerning harbor improvement work. Lieut. L. S. Churchill, 7th U.S. Inf., is spending a leave at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Churchill, of Oswego.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Crockett, Texas, Aug. 2, 1915.

Miss Nan Wuest, whose engagement to Lieut. Denham B. Crafton was announced in June, has left for her home in Cincinnati. The marriage of Miss Wuest and Lieutenant Crafton will take place in early fall. Lieut. George E. Arneman and bride have returned from their honeymoon and have taken apartments at the Galvez. Later they will occupy a cottage on the beach. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott are occupying their bungalow, recently completed.

Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest is spending two weeks at the San Francisco Exposition. Lieut. George L. Hardin on Wednesday gave a bathing party and supper. Besides the officers and ladies of the regiment the younger set of Galveston were guests.

Captain Miller and Lieutenant Kuegle have taken up their duties with the regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. McBroom and son have left for an extended trip through the North and East. Before returning they will visit St. Louis, Chicago, Washington and New York. Lieut. Hamilton Templeton has returned from a two months' visit in Wisconsin and Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Percy E. Van Nostrand, of Madison, Iowa. Capt. and Mrs. William C. Rogers have taken a cottage on the beach front. Lieuts. George L. Hardin and H. B. Cheadle motored to Houston to spend the week-end as guests of Mr. Eugene S. Taliaferro. They returned this morning, accompanied by Mr. Taliaferro, who is the guest of the Galvez.

Miss Evelyn Legende, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Caffery, has returned to her home in New Orleans. Miss Legende was the honoree of many social functions. The new Philippine order takes from the ranks of the 28th Infantry Majors Leitch and Lindsay, Captains Ovenshine and Williams and Lieutenants Hunt, Caffery, Love and Bankhead.

Majors Earl C. Carnahan and Eli A. Helmick, after their return from leave, will replace Majors Leitch and Lindsay, on the roster of the 28th. Chaplain Stanley Ramsden has been elected president of the Y.P.S.C.E. of Galveston and presided at a meeting of that organization on Thursday.

Capt. G. H. Williams is spending a fortnight with his family in Tennessee before sailing from Galveston for the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Ovenshine are spending a few weeks at Fort Snelling before sailing for their new station in Honolulu.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. F. McClellan are enjoying a visit with relatives in Mississippi. In September they sail for the Orient. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Caffery and baby and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, parents of Mrs. Caffery, will spend month in Louisiana before sailing for Panama to join the 5th Infantry. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, formerly of this regiment, are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a baby girl. Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Lowe will not return to Camp Crockett, from where they will go direct to San Francisco, from where they will sail for Lieutenant Lowe's new regiment in Honolulu.

The most exciting game yet played by the 5th Brigade League was that between the 28th and their closest rival, the 7th Infantry. The game was full of tense situations, but resulted in a score of 6 to 3, in favor of the 28th.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2, 1915.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Joyes entertained at dinner for Miss Emily Owens, who has just returned from a fortnight's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Pixley, at Pebble Beach. Mrs. Ord Preston was the incentive for a delightful tea given by her sister, Mrs. Conger Pratt, at Fort Mason. Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Seydel will pass this month at Brookdale, as the guests of Mrs. Seydel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Capwell.

Mrs. John Aitken is recovering from her recent illness. Judge and Mrs. Aitken have closed their home in town and are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Simpson, at the Presidio. General Sibert yesterday addressed the students at the War Department summer camp on the subject of the construction of the Panama Canal. General Sibert spoke for an hour, telling of the history of the Canal Zone, the difficulties in the way of construction, how General Goethals surmounted the difficulties and the importance of the waterway to the United States commercially and from a military standpoint.

These officers have registered at Western Department headquarters: Major Joseph Frazier, 26th Inf., staying at the Stewart Hotel; Capt. F. G. Kellard, Inf., staying at the Stewart Hotel; Capt. J. C. Carberry, Inf., who is at San Rafael until Aug. 18; Lieut. J. Edgar, Inf., staying at the Bellevue; Lieut. Edgar Burr, 9th Cav., at the Hotel Ramona, and Capt. Holland Rubottom, 1st Cav., staying in the Presidio. Major Robert Thorneburgh, M.C., formerly chief surgeon at the Letterman Hospital, is ordered to Fort Oglethorpe from the Philippines. Mrs. Thorneburgh and her son, Tom, arrived from Manila on the last transport and have gone to Washington, where Tom will be in school the next year, preparing for West Point.

Mme. Constantino Tlasko, wife of the Greek Minister at Constantinople, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Walter V. Cochet, who have spent much time abroad in the American embassies. The other night the Cochetts gave a dinner in honor of their guest, having also Gen. and Mrs. E. McClernand, Capt. and Mrs. Smith and Major Willard Newbill. Gen. Arthur Murray and Lieut. Conger Pratt left Wednesday for Yellowstone Park, on a tour of inspection of the Army posts in that section. They will be away about a month.

Ensign and Mrs. James A. Crutchfield are rejoicing over the

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arrival of a son in their home last Saturday; the baby will be named Jack Randolph.

Major Gen. George B. Rodney, retired, is in the city and is staying at the Cecil Hotel. Lieut. James Collins, who has been spending a few days here on leave, has left for Fort Bliss, Texas. Col. Charles H. Grierson, Cav., who has been under treatment at the Letterman Hospital for some time, has left for Washington, D.C. Captain Stayer has returned for duty to the Letterman Hospital. He has been East on leave. Lieut. R. E. Lee left yesterday for West Point from leave.

Capt. R. C. Caldwell is here from Texas City. Major D. J. Carr, Capt. D. C. McDonald and Lieut. Robert G. Calder are in town awaiting the sailing of the transport, Aug. 5.

Lieut. and Mrs. Earl R. Shipp have been spending the week-end in Palo Alto, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Murray. Lieutenant Shipp, who was recently in command of the Milwaukee, is spending a month's leave here. At its conclusion he will go to the Mexican border. Mrs. Shipp will remain here for several months. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard Douglas Bode (Helen Spalding, of Honolulu) have been at the Palace Hotel since their arrival last week on the Sonoma. They have left for Mare Island, where Mr. Bode is stationed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh H. Broadhurst are receiving felicitations on the birth of a son. They are at present in Oakland. Mrs. E. Graham Parker, wife of Surgeon Parker, U.S.N., who arrived two weeks ago from her home in Samoa, gave a pretty luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. Daniel Howell, wife of Colonel Howell, U.S.A., here from Honolulu; Mesdames Frank Coffee, of Sydney, Australia; James Linne, L. L. Borden, T. D. Parker and Martin Regensberger were the other guests. Mrs. Parker was also hostess at a musical that evening, when she entertained in honor of her brother-in-law, Dr. Horatio Parker, of Yale, composer of "Mona" and "Fairyland." Dr. Parker played a number of selections, and other guests added to the program.

Cecil Bruener roses and maidenhair ferns formed the decoration for the dinner given last evening by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Haines in honor of Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett; other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff, Messrs. and Mesdames James Parsons and James Whitten, Gen. and Mr. Barnett were guests of honor at a dinner given Monday by the officers of the Marine Corps stationed at the Exposition.

Five Coast Artillery companies, four from the East and one from Washington state, which are to sail Thursday for the Philippines, are in barracks in the Presidio until the transport sails. The men have this stopover in order to see the Exposition. They have no duties and everything will be done to make their short stay pleasant. A score of non-commissioned officers of the 16th Infantry are here packing up and preparing for shipment of the property of the various companies of the regiment that were obliged to hurriedly store away their belongings when they left for the border.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 8, 1915.

The Misses Treat, guests of their brother, Lieut. Joseph B. Treat, left Aug. 4 for Milwaukee, where they will be the guests of their grandparents. Mrs. Frank E. Davis gave tea on Tuesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum. Mrs. King and Mrs. Converse presided at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs and the Misses Nicholson, Booth and Hornbrook.

Mrs. Henry Mason, of Highland Park, gave a buffet luncheon on Aug. 5. The post ladies invited were Mesdames Seales, Barnum, Davis, Converse, Tate, Sargent, Rogers and Youngs. Lieut. Archibald Arnold, guest of Lieutenant Treat, left Saturday for Panama. Mrs. Albert D. Kniskern, of Chicago, was visitor on the post on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Downer were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Converse on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. A. A. King, guests of Mrs. Frank E. Davis, left Friday for Philadelphia, where Captain King has a recruiting detail. Mr. Irving Seales spent several days with his brother, Capt. Wallace B. Scales, last week. Mrs. Beals,

of Highland Park, and Lieutenant Lauderdale were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Converse on Friday. Miss Marie Smith spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs. Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson and Mr. Reyburn, all of St. Louis, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Taylor last week.

The regular bi-monthly hop on Friday was well attended by out-of-the-post people; a large party from the naval station motored down after their skating rink was closed.

Mrs. Tom Sargent will be the guest of Mrs. Wallace B. Scales for the month of August. Major and Mrs. Grotte entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of Mrs. Paul, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Tupper. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Paul, Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Col. and Mrs. Stevenson and Major Selah R. H. Thompson.

Lieut. Fauntler Miller left Sunday for Galveston, where Mrs. Miller will join him in the fall. Miss Louise Grote, of Bloomington, Ill., has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Grote for the week. Mrs. Grote gave a ravinia party in her honor on Wednesday.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 7, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth and son have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts for a few days prior to their departure on Saturday for Panama, where Captain Whitworth will join his regiment, the 10th Infantry. On Tuesday evening a party of young people enjoyed a hay ride followed by a picnic supper on Government Hill. The party consisted of Misses Emilie Cabanne, Suzanne Rice, Helen Thompson, Alfred Scales and Martha Kean, Mr. Billy Mears, of Leavenworth, and his guest, Mr. Buckley, of Washington, D.C., and Lieuts. E. A. Millar, J. T. Wheeler, J. W. Byron and Doake. The party was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Crowley.

Lieut. J. W. Byron gave a party in honor of Mrs. Crowell's birthday anniversary on Saturday evening. His guests were Misses Thompson, Cabanne, Rice, Scales, Kean, Lyle and Messrs. Lyle and White, of Kansas City, Mo., and Lieuts. T. D. Wheeler, E. A. Millar and Doake. Miss Helen Thompson, of Lima, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Suzanne Rice. Mr. Edmund Phillips, of Highland Park, Ill., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bailey. Miss Evelyn Bailey is visiting friends in Chicago, Ill. Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Powers were guests last week of Capt. and Mrs. Austin A. Parker. Capt. H. C. Clement has returned from a month's leave spent in the East. Mrs. O. W. B. Farr entertained with a bridge luncheon on Friday for Mrs. B. Nolthenius, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., Mrs. E. D. Lyle and Mrs. Frederick Hornbeck.

Mrs. Harry Ripley on Saturday gave a charming bridge luncheon. Present from the post were Mesdames Sedgwick Rice, O. W. B. Farr and Herschel Tuples. Mrs. Sedgwick Rice had luncheon Thursday for Mrs. E. D. Lyle. Mrs. B. Nolthenius, Miss Sibyl Harvey and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Capt. W. F. Nesbitt arrived Saturday. Mrs. Nesbitt and children will join him later. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup are the guests of Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean. Mrs. R. Steward and Miss Steward are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank F. Jewett. Richard Jewett entertained with a birthday party last week in honor of his sixth birthday for eighteen young friends.

Capt. E. H. Andres, J. L. Dodge, M. N. Falls, 28th Inf., Capt. and Mrs. Christian A. Bach, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Gibbons, Capt. Harry Graham, L. S. Ryan, M. A. W. Shockley and S. A. White, Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Lawrence and Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Muncaster have arrived at the post for station.

Mrs. Samuel H. Wilson, of Leavenworth, honored Miss Cordelia Wallace, of Charleston, West Va., with a beautiful tea on Thursday. Those from the post were Miss Betty Mitchell and Miss Lottie Fuller. Mrs. H. G. Stahl entertained twelve friends on Tuesday with bridge for her guest, Miss J. Few, of St. Louis, Mo. The prizes were awarded to Mesdames Brush,

King and Jewett. Major C. C. Billingslea left Thursday for Galveston, Texas.

Messrs. J. K. Miller, Jr., W. B. Miller, Willard A. Holbrook, Stanley Holbrook and E. A. Craig gave a beautiful dinner-dance Friday in honor of Miss Cordelia Wallace at the officers' new mess. Their guests were the Misses May Chase, Cordelia Wallace, Lou Uline, Jane Uline, Etta L. Runkle, Betty Runkle, Rosemille Curry, Lottie Fuller, Janet Hills, Betty Mitchell and Messrs. Joseph Cranston, Willie Vanderschmidt, Sam Fuller, Edwin Brewster, Horace and Mark Goodjohn.

Miss Florence Catlin, of Leavenworth, honored Miss Cordelia Wallace with a delightful five hundred party on Monday for twelve guests. Capt. G. W. Stuart, who spent last week at the garrison, left Sunday for New York to join Mrs. Stuart and son and will later go to Concord, N.H., on a recruiting detail.

Mrs. Herschel Tuples gave a tea Wednesday for Mrs. John R. Thomas and her mother, Mrs. Hugh White. Assisting were Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson, Mrs. Samuel H. Wilson, of Leavenworth, Mrs. Carl A. Martin, Mrs. H. A. Drum, the Misses Grace Commiskey, Shug Reaume, Betty Mitchell and Elizabeth Tuples. Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr left Saturday for Excelsior Springs, Mo., to spend a week. Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh and sons and Masters Sorley have returned to the post after a fortnight's camping trip to Bear Lake, Mo.

Miss Josephine Few, guest of Mrs. H. G. Stahl, returned Saturday to her home in St. Louis, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. George Kumpf and sons left Friday for Billings, Mont., to visit friends. They leave on the September transport for Honolulu, where Captain Kumpf will join the 1st Infantry. Mrs. J. R. Lindsay and sons, who have been visiting Mrs. C. M. Miller, of Leavenworth, left last week for Fort Snelling, Minn., where they will join Major Lindsay, after which they will take the September transport for the Philippines for station.

Mrs. Ola W. Bell and children will remain at Fort Leavenworth throughout the month of August and will be at home at 185-B Grant avenue. Mrs. John R. Thomas, daughter, Hugh-bertha, and mother, Mrs. Hugh White, have arrived to join Captain Thomas, who will be a member of 1915-16. Miss Lottie Fuller returned Thursday from a visit in Lawrence, where she attended the wedding of a school friend. Capt. Le Roy Eltinge and Margaret Eltinge were dinner guests of Mrs. Drum Wednesday. Mrs. Eltinge is touring Yellowstone Park with Capt. and Mrs. Ernest E. Haskell.

Mrs. C. W. Weeks and daughters, Margaret and Phoebe, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum Sunday. Captain Weeks, who has been in command at the summer camp at Ludington, Mich., and son, Charles, will leave that place this week and return home by motoring as far as Hannibal, Mo. Capt. E. G. Abbott and Miss Rowena Abbott were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerick previous to their departure Saturday for Texas, where they will visit at their home before sailing in September for the islands, where Captain Abbott will be stationed.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn, of Fort Riley, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Gibbons last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wiley, of Kansas City, Mo., were guests last week of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Gibbons.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., Aug. 5, 1915.

The past week and the forepart of this week have been given over to entertainments in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Loving, who left Aug. 4 for the East. Captain Loving having been transferred to Fort Crook, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson served dinner July 29 for Col. and Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Ritchenson and Mr. Godin. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper gave a delightful masque ball July 31. There were many attractive and original costumes among the guests and a most enjoyable time was had by all. Capt. and Mrs. Loving entertained July 31 for those who did not attend the masque ball. A delicious supper was served and the evening was spent playing bridge. Those present included Colonel Fisk, Capt. and Mrs.



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Worthington, Lieut. and Mrs. Meador, Lieutenant Altman, Governor Evans, Dr. Henry and Dr. Sherrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Casten entertained at dinner Aug. 2 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Loving, while Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher gave a dinner Aug. 3 for the Lovings. Lieutenant Ellefson gave a luncheon Aug. 3 for Capt. and Mrs. Loving, and in the afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Hansel entertained at a reception for the Lovings.

The departure of Capt. and Mrs. Loving, the former having been transferred to Fort Crook, Neb., after a long stay at the Fort Bayard Military Sanatorium, has caused unusual regret. As a token of the love and esteem in which Mrs. Loving is held at the post, a chest of magnificent heavy flat silverware was presented her, together with a nut set, consisting of a large silver dish and a dozen small ones. Mrs. Loving has in many ways added to the comfort and pleasure of the enlisted men and children at the post by giving entertainments of all descriptions from time to time, by playing the organ at the church services and appearing in the role of Santa Claus at Christmas time. She has greatly endeared herself to the children. The popularity of Mrs. Loving has been shared also by Captain Loving, whose treatment of the enlisted men and his fatherly way have combined to make the post life for the patients less monotonous than it otherwise would be.

Captain Loving has been granted three months' leave and this he will spend at the famous Mayo Brothers Hospital in Rochester, Minn., taking post-graduate work in the latest surgical discoveries, thereafter going to his station at Fort Crook. Mrs. Loving will go to her former home in Philadelphia, where, before going West, she originated church work in the juvenile courts and among the children of the slums. The Loving quarters at Fort Bayard have been the scene of many elaborate social functions, and open house there has been the rule. The best wishes of their friends and associates at Fort Bayard and Silver City will go with them to their new home at Fort Crook.

FORT SNEELING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 7, 1915.
Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 28th Inf., in Texas for the past year, returned to the garrison Thursday and are occupying their quarters for two weeks before leaving for San Francisco, to sail on the September transport for Schofield Barracks, Honolulu. Miss Josephine McCormack, of St. Paul, accompanied by Miss Harriet Hobson, of Memphis, Tenn., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Hobson, left Tuesday for St. Louis. Miss McCormack will visit in St. Louis and Miss Hobson will return to her home. Miss McCormack is the sister of Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Massee and has a host of friends in the Army.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, 28th Inf., have returned to the garrison from Galveston, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. George Holden, Inf., are guests of Mrs. Holden's mother, Mrs. William Constance, Summit avenue. Capt. C. C. Pulus, Artillery Corps, returned Saturday from Sparta, Wis. Major John F. Madden returned Friday from California.

Mrs. Franklin S. Leisenring, wife of Captain Leisenring, 4th Inf., has returned from Galveston, Texas, and is occupying her former home in the Cavalry garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, guests of Mrs. Weaver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston, leave Aug. 25 for Atlanta, their future station.

Mrs. William H. Hobson, who with her little daughter has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Bingham, 572 Laurel avenue, received notice that her husband, Lieutenant Hobson, U.S.A., has been ordered to the Philippines from Laredo, Texas, where he has been stationed for two years. Mrs. Bingham will accompany her daughter and grandchild and Lieutenant Hobson to the Philippines, sailing Aug. 24 on the Buford. She will remain in the Philippines six months. Lieutenant Hobson will arrive in St. Paul this week to be guest of his wife's parents prior to sailing.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 2, 1915.
Major W. M. Morrow, from duty at the War College at Washington, returned Sunday, accompanied by his wife. They have taken quarters at the Gadsden Hotel. Dr. Skelton, D.S., from station with the 13th Cavalry, at Columbus, has been assigned to this brigade and regiment and joined Tuesday.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Guillelmo winning the prize. Among those present were Mesdames Pickering, Clark, Rand and Schultz. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram entertained on Tuesday for their young son, Mandeville, whose birthday occurred on that day. Enjoying the party were Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, George and Betty Lawhon, Timbro Melcher, John and Katherine Cowin and Mary Schultz. Mrs. Ingram was assisted by Mesdames Clark, Butler and Cowin.

Mrs. Frissell, wife of Lieutenant Frissell, called home by the serious illness of her father, left Wednesday for Missouri. Lieut. C. E. Delaplane is in Salt Lake City, visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Wedgewood before rejoining the regiment. Miss Lucille Campbell has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Minnigerode, in Warren. Mrs. C. M. Dowell left for San Bernardino ranch Wednesday, to be with her husband, there with the Machine-gun Company for target practice.

Capt. and Mrs. Ingram gave a dinner last Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Canning, Mr. and Mrs. Butler. Capt. and Mrs.

Schoeffel entertained with cards Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Pickering. Col. and Mrs. Pickering entertained Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Clark on Sunday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark were hosts for an expedition to the Bisbee mines Thursday, the party going by way of the Clark automobile. Other members of the excursion were Mrs. Bennet, Capt. and Mrs. Schultz and Alice Bennet. The officers of the camp gave a dance Friday evening at the Army pavilion. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mesdames Schoeffel and Cowin, Lieuts. and Mesdames Baxter, Anderson, Bailey, Canning, the Misses Campbell, Murphy, Paulding, General Davis, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Lieutnants Persons, Connolly, Pigott, Cohen, Roberts, Myer, Lovell and Captain Dallam. The 23d Infantry band furnished the music.

Lieut. C. M. Dowell having been ordered to Washington for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell leave next Thursday. Capt. J. B. Wilson, regimental adjutant from leave at San Francisco, rejoined the regiment Saturday. Mrs. Wilson and daughter, Grace, remain at San Francisco for the fall and winter.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Mary Schultz. Among the guests entertained at a dinner at the Gadsden Hotel Saturday by Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were Major and Mrs. Morrow, Major Sargent, Capt. J. B. Wilson and Miss Lucille Campbell. Capt. and Mrs. Clark gave an auto party to Slaughter's Ranch Sunday for Lieutenant Myer and Miss Lasseigne, the party there being the dinner guests of Lieutenant Smith. Major and Mrs. Bennet gave a dinner Sunday for Lieutnants Roberts, Myer and Cohen.

General Davis entertained with luncheon Sunday at the brigade mess tent for Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, Lieutenant O'Donnell and Miss Flanigan, after which the party motored to Bisbee for supper at the Copper Queen Hotel and bade farewell to Miss Flanigan, who left for her home in San Francisco that evening. Col. and Mrs. Guillelmo Tuesday evening gave a post swimming party in honor of their house guest, Miss Paulding, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, Lieutnants Roberts, Pigott, Cohen, the Misses Murphy and Campbell, Lieutnants Houghton, Myer and Sands.

Capt. and Mrs. Schultz and daughter, Mary, left Sunday for St. Louis and Eastern points, to spend a two months' leave. Lieut. J. V. Spring left Friday for El Paso, to meet Mrs. Spring, who came on from San Antonio to join him here. Among guests entertained at a pretty dinner by Mrs. Kirk at her home near the Country Club, Monday, were Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner and Lieutenant Reinburg. Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, 6th Field Art., left Friday for Fort Huachuca for the tryout of the division team for the Exposition. Lieutenant Sands has charge of the 6th Field Artillery team.

The brigade minstrels scored a big hit in their performance at the Columbia Opera House last Monday and Tuesday. Each number went off with a dash and go and there was not a hitch in the program.

Captain Barnes, 18th, entertained at dinner Thursday at the Gadsden Hotel in honor of Miss Lucille Campbell. The main attraction of the dinner was a beautifully prepared planked steak, with all the "trimmings," which decorated the table built for two. The brigade ball team went to Bisbee Sunday and defeated the crack C. and A. Grays by 10 to 4. On Sunday the regimental ball team, winner of the Douglas Series, defeated the 9th Cavalry team in a fast and well played game by 7 to 5.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 7, 1915.

The recent orders for foreign service are taking several officers and their families from the 22d that the regiment regrets very much to have go. Major and Mrs. Wilder, Lieut. and Mrs. Field and Lieutenant Taylor join the 27th and go to the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Peck and Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday go to Honolulu, to join the 2d Infantry. Lieutenant Holliday and his bride arrived Saturday and are living at the Gadsden Hotel.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were hosts at dinner at the Gadsden on Saturday evening, their twelfth wedding anniversary. The guests were seated at one long table, which was decorated in pink and yellow. Those present were General Davis, Majors and Mesdames Wilder and Morrow, Major Sargent, Capt. and Mesdames Whitfield and McCammon, Captain Wilson, Miss Lucile Campbell, Lieutnants O'Donnell, Cowles and Sandeford. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson gave a dinner at the Country Club on Tuesday for twenty-seven guests, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Falk entertained Miss Lucile Campbell and Lieut. Carl F. Cohen at supper before the hop on Friday. Mrs. Whitfield on Tuesday was a guest of the Bridge Club, which met with Mrs. Guillelmo. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were among the guests at a luncheon given by General Davis in camp on Sunday. The party of ten later motored to Bisbee for dinner.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bluemel were hosts at a pretty dinner on Wednesday in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Truitt. Lieutenant Sandeford left Thursday for a visit at his home in Georgia before going to West Point as instructor in English.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 7, 1915.

Lieut. William H. Hobson, 9th Inf., from Laredo, is spending a few days with his uncle, Col. G. S. Bingham. Lieutenant Hobson is under orders to sail Sept. 7 for the Philippines and is en route to his former station, Fort Thomas, Ky., to pack up his household effects. Capt. John B. Stanford, 22d Inf., who has been spending a short leave here with his family, has returned to his border station.

Mrs. John W. Heard and Mr. Ralph Heard, who have been visiting Lieut. Jack W. Heard at Eagle Pass, left last week for California, where they will be until the early fall. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams had dinner Tuesday for Miss Alice Gray, Miss Dorothy Bingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Bingham, Lieutnants McQuillin and Kirby.

The Wednesday Morning Bridge Club met last week with Mrs. William D. Crosby. High scores were made by Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor and Mrs. Crosby. Capt. F. C. Johnson and Capt. William A. Austin, 3d Cav., returned Friday from Fort McIntosh, where they had been members of a general court-martial. Lieut. A. J. Lynch, 14th Cav., from Fort Clark, and Lieut. E. C. Buck, 17th Inf., from Eagle Pass, have been recent visitors on the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, of the Arsenal, gave a moonlight outing to Boerne Monday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Bingham. The trip was made in automobiles. After a swim supper was served. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Jones and Capt. and Mrs. John H. Read. Mrs. William A. Austin entertained at bridge Friday in honor of Mrs. Goodwin Compton and for Mrs. William D. Crosby, Mesdames G. S. Bingham, W. Remsen Taylor, Jesse M. Carter, Daniel Van Voorhis, A. La Rue Christie, Harold W. Jones, Sterling P. Adams, Paul Raborg and Miss Amy Heard. The first prize was won by Mrs. Crosby; second went to Miss Heard.

Capt. R. C. Foy, 3d Cav., returning from Fort Riley, stopped over this week in the post, visiting friends. Capt. and Mrs. A. La Rue Christie are visiting Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor for a few days. Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 14th Cav., spent a few days on the post last week. He was en route to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with prisoners for the Federal Penitentiary.

Mrs. Harry B. Jordan gave a children's party at the Arsenal Thursday in honor of little Miss Agnes Taylor, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Taylor, of Fort Sam Houston, all the children from the post being guests. The young people went down in the post bus and on their arrival found the Arsenal grounds transformed into a veritable fairytale. All the games dear to children were played and prizes awarded. At twilight an al fresco supper was served, the little guests forming groups under the numerous large Japanese umbrellas which dotted the spacious lawn.

Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 11th Inf., who has been spending a two months' leave in San Antonio and vicinity, is re-

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turning to his station, Douglas, Ariz., driving his car overland by the southern route, afeat rarely attempted, owing to the rough, mountainous roads and difficult crossing of the Pecos River. Miss Emily Townsend, of Eagle Pass, is the guest of Miss Marguerite Heard for a short time.

Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams were dinner hosts for Misses Olive Gray, Grace Baxter, Marguerite Heard, Capt. William G. Ball, Lieut. Donald E. Connolly and Major William Simons.

Lieut. A. H. Wilson, 3d Cav., is up from the lower Rio Grande country on a month's leave. Capt. Fitzhugh Lee left Wednesday for Huachuca, Ariz., with his men and horses to enter the training camp with similar detachments from other regiments, who will ride in the international mounted Service contest at the Exposition in October. Mrs. Lee will join Captain Lee in a week or more. Mrs. L. N. White and daughters, Miss Marybelle and Miss Marguerite White, have returned to Fort Sam Houston and are established in quarters 17, upper post. Miss Marybelle White has been away for nine months, visiting friends in Eastern points and spending some time at Fort Leavenworth with Col. and Mrs. Roberts.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Raborg had as their guests for dinner Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Leonard L. Deitrick and Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Bingham. Capt. William G. Ball has returned to the post after spending a short leave in California.

NOTES FROM THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 2, 1915.

The officers of this regiment will soon be scattered, as orders were received this week making the assignments of those who do not have to accompany the regiment to the Islands and assigning those officers to the regiment who are due for foreign service. These orders have already appeared in the Army and Navy Journal. The regiment will embark at Galveston on the U.S. Army transport Buford and proceed through the Panama Canal, thence to Honolulu and the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Holmes had bridge for Mrs. Barth on Monday; other guests were Mesdames Banister, Switzer, Bullard, Rice, Mudgett, von Kessler, Knight, Johnston, Coates and Boughton. Those winning prizes were Mesdames Bullard, Mudgett and Johnston. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes had a table at the 23d Infantry pavilion at the supper-dance in honor of Col. and Mrs. Barth, soon to leave for the Islands. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Knight, C.E., Dr. and Mrs. Von Kessler, M.C., Major Allen, 23d Inf., Captains Knudsen and Morrow, 27th Inf., Lieutenant Dillman, 6th Cav., Lieutenant Sherman, C.E., and Lieutenant Lampert, 27th Inf.

Mrs. von Kessler entertained at auction bridge Friday for Mrs. Barth and for Mesdames Banister, Holmes, Knight, Collins, Barrows and Miss Smith. Mrs. Knight had three tables of bridge on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Barth. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowers Davis had as guests at the 23d Infantry pavilion for the Sunday supper-dance Col. and Mrs. Bullard, 26th Inf.; Lieutenant Bullard, C.E.; Miss Bullard, Captain Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Coates, sr., and Lieutenant Stevens, of this regiment.

This regiment entertained at its pavilion on Friday for a dance for all the officers and their families of this division and for guests from Galveston. Major Carnahan has gone on leave. A Dutch supper was given by the regiment at the Oleander Club on Saturday. Those having automobiles kindly transported the other members of the regiment to the club, about fifteen miles north of here. Mrs. Carrithers and her guest, Miss West, returned to camp Wednesday after a week at the Surf Hotel on the Boulevard, Galveston. Mrs. Carrithers is the proud owner of a Scripps-Booth roadster, given to her by Lieutenant Carrithers the day before returning.

Captain Tillman started on leave on Sunday. He will spend two months with his family in the North.

The detail from this regiment which spent ten days at Fort Crockett, Galveston, on pit duty for the tryout for the Army team, returned to this camp Thursday. Lieutenant Burt obtained enough points to put him on the division team, which left for Fort Sheridan, Ill., to tryout for the Infantry team.

Captain Seigh went on leave on Sunday, to spend it with his family before sailing from here for the islands. On Sunday Captain Morrow left to join his family, before going to Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in September.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 7, 1915.

Col. John F. Morrison, recently transferred from command of the 6th to the 8th Infantry, left this week for San Francisco to join Mrs. Morrison, visit the Exposition and sail for the Philippines. Officers of the regiment and the regimental band escorted the departing commander to the depot and a farewell serenade was rendered by the band. Mrs. Charles K. Nulsen has returned to El Paso from a visit to San Francisco. Mrs. George W. Wallace has gone to Berkeley, Cal., where she will be joined by Captain Wallace later for a few weeks' visit. Lieut. A. Elliston Brown has as his guest his mother, Mrs. George Fox Brown, of Rahway, N.J.

Gen. John J. Pershing is expected to return this week from a two months' leave spent on the Western coast. Mrs. Pershing to return with the General. Col. Omar Bundy, in command of the district since the absence of General Pershing, has been granted a two months' leave and, with Mrs. Bundy, leaves next week for the coast.

Lieut. and Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger gave a dinner on Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles K. Nulsen and Mrs. George F. Brown, who is the guest of her son, Lieut. A. E. Brown. Major George H. Langhorne gave a dinner party last Saturday, preceding the week-end dance at the Country Club. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok gave a buffet supper Tuesday after the hop. Capt. Richard B. Going was the host of a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday, preceding the dance.

The officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry were hosts of a delightful hop at the post hall on Tuesday. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson and Mrs. George W. Moses. The regimental orchestra furnished the music.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank W. Rowell and three children arrived in El Paso Wednesday from Tientsin, China, where they have been for three years. Recently Captain Rowell was transferred from the 15th to the 16th Infantry, stationed in the El Paso district. Capt. Ben Lear and the team from the 15th Cavalry, which will participate in the Cavalry games at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in October, left El Paso Thursday for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to go into training for the games. Each Cavalry regiment will be represented by a team in the games and all will take the training at Fort Huachuca. Mrs. John W. Sherwood is spending the summer at Cloudcroft, N.M., where Dr. Sherwood has been on a short visit recently.

Col. George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, famous as an Indian fighter in the old Army Corps, is visiting in El Paso, at the Sheldon Hotel, accompanied by Mrs. Armes, en route to their home in Washington, D.C., from a tour of the Pacific coast and the Exposition.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav., gave a dinner for ten at their quarters at the Harvey House, in El Paso, on Tuesday. American Beauty roses and ferns decorated the table. All motored to the garrison for the hop at the post hall.

Troops K, L and M, 13th Cavalry, stationed at Columbus, N.M., arrived in El Paso Wednesday on a practice march and

went into camp at Washington Park. The battalion was in command of Capt. W. H. Clopton and expects to return to its station in a few days.

Mrs. Howard R. Hickok gave a bridge-luncheon on Thursday. Mesdames Franklin O. Johnson and R. E. Smyser were prize-winners. Gen. F. H. Barry, superintendent of the Soldiers' Home of California, was a visitor in El Paso this week, the guest of an old friend, I. J. Ayers. General Barry was en route to his former home at Greeley, Neb. Lieut. S. W. Cramer, 15th Cav., leaves soon for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to spend six weeks.

Battery A, 54th Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., ordered to El Paso for duty, will arrive to-morrow and go into camp at this garrison. The battery is in command of Capt. J. W. Kilbraith and comprises 150 men and the four largest guns of the Artillery.

The Sunday religious services at the 20th Infantry camp every week have been changed from the morning to the evening so as to include the instrumental music and the singing of the illuminated hymns, which have proved such an attraction to the services.

In the baseball game on Tuesday at Rio Grande Park the 6th Infantry team was badly beaten by the 20th Infantry, 5 to 1. A number of Army officers stationed in the district have formed a revolver team, which held a match last Saturday with the team composed of members of the Customs Service.

Pvt. Thomas F. Hall, who disappeared last week from the camp of the 16th Infantry shortly before the machine-gun was stolen, was arrested at Valentine, Texas, and brought back to the camp to stand trial.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Aug. 6, 1915.

Two more troops of the 9th Cavalry marched up from Douglas on a practice march July 16, and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis had a dinner for the visiting officers that evening. Capt. and Mrs. Wallach left the post July 19 for Washington, D.C., on a month's leave. Mrs. Wallach has not been well for some time and it is hoped she will be benefitted by the change of climate. On the evening of the same date a post card party was held in the gymnasium, the hostesses being Mesdames Rutherford and Guiney. The prizes were won by Mrs. Marrow and Lieutenant Richmond. This is the first of a series to be held once a month.

Mrs. Blaine entertained at auction July 20 for twelve ladies. First prize was won by Mrs. Fleming; second by Mrs. Phillips, and the consolation by Mrs. Rutherford. Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Troxel on July 24 entertained the post at an informal supper at Lieutenant Troxel's quarters. A moonlight ride had been planned, with supper at Garden Cañon, but the inclement weather caused it to be held indoors. Dancing and cards were enjoyed until a late hour.

Lieutenant Grisell entertained at dinner on July 26 for Capt. and Mrs. Cornell and Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel. Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer entertained at auction July 29 for Major and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Boyd and Lieutenant Richmond won the high score prizes; Captain Holcomb received the cut prize.

Major and Mrs. Fleming gave a large party to the "movies" on July 28, taking their guests to their house later for supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Dockery entertained on July 31 in honor of their wedding anniversary by giving a large party later for supper. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Cabell, Captain Cootes, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Capt. and Mrs. Kennington, Lieutenant Richmond and Howe. Major and Mrs. Fleming entertained at auction the same evening for Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Lieut. and Mrs. Aplington.

Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford had dinner for Major and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd and Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb Aug. 2. Capt. and Mrs. Kennington and Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer spent the day in Tombstone, having motored over on business connected with the post school. Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel entertained at auction in honor of Major and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Boyd Aug. 3. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kennington and Major Fleming; cut prize by Captain Boyd.

Mrs. Cabell gave a bridge-luncheon Aug. 4 for Mesdames Boyd, Fleming, Aplington, Babcock, Holcomb, Rutherford, Walton and Kennington. Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo entertained at auction Aug. 4. Mrs. Blaine won high score prize, and presents of comforts for traveling were given to Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Aplington. Mrs. Walton entertained at luncheon Aug. 5 for Mrs. Aplington, who leaves shortly for the Philippines.

Mrs. Holcomb entertained all the ladies in the post at bridge on Aug. 5 in honor of Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Aplington. Prizes were won by Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Troxel, Mrs. Cornell, Miss Betty Fleming and Mrs. Kennington, and guest prizes were awarded to each of the honor guests. The cut prize was won by Mrs. Phillips. Capt. and Mrs. Babcock had dinner the same day for Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer and Captain Cootes. Capt. and Mrs. Cornell entertained the same evening for Major and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Betty Fleming and Master Robert Fleming.

There was a large hop given in the gymnasium Aug. 5 by the regiment complimentary to Major and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Aplington and Lieutenant Dilworth. Captain Taylor, of the 1st Arizona Guards, is in the post, laying camp for eleven companies of Infantry, who will arrive on Sunday. Major Evans, Lieutenant Adair, Hoge and Dr. Haines motored up from Naco Aug. 5 for the hop and returned to-day. Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller came up from Naco to-day to spend several days in the post.

Captain Lear, 15th Cav., Captain Lee, 3d Cav., Captain Cootes, 13th Cav., Lieutenant Smalley, 14th Cav., and Lieutenant Sands, 6th Art., are here with some very valuable public and private mounts to train them for the San Francisco exhibit. Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Lear expect to arrive shortly and spend several weeks here.

The tennis tournament, which has been one of the excitements of the post, is almost finished. Ladies' singles was won by Mrs. Boyd; ladies' doubles by Mrs. Fleming and Miss Betty Fleming; men's singles by Mr. Garrett Phillips. The men's doubles and mixed doubles have not yet been completed.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 2, 1915.

A dance was given at the Army pavilion by the officers and ladies of the 6th Brigade. Present from the 18th were Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Major Kobbe, Captains Morrow, Casper and Barnes, Lieutenants Landis, Patch, Hunt, Case, Smith and Rucker. Lieut. E. V. Smith left Sunday on a two months' leave, which he will spend in California, visiting at his home and at the fair. Major F. W. Kobbe left Sunday to spend a month's leave in California, at his home, before going to Washington to enter the War College this fall.

Capt. C. H. Morrow has returned from ten days' leave spent visiting relatives in Cloudcroft, N.M. Lieut. T. C. Lonergan has returned to the regiment from the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and is living with Captain Morrow at 934 Tenth street.

The Tuesday Card Club met with Mrs. Moody this week. Present: Mesdames Guilfoyle, Hulme, Pickering, Schultz, Bessell, Whitfield, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Murphy and Rand. The prize was won by Mrs. Guilfoyle. Captain Barnes entertained at dinner at the Gadsen Hotel Thursday in honor of Miss Lucille Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Van Vliet and son leave Wednesday for a two months' leave in the East. Mrs. Winter leaves Tuesday for a visit at her home in New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. de H. Washington had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Capt. and Mrs. Hand, Lieut. and Mrs. Garey and Billy Bessell. Mrs. Gilbert R. Cook leaves Wednesday for Chicago for a visit with her mother and father, Col. and Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick.

Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Bessell had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Baxter had supper Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Bessell and Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Cook. Lieut. J. F. Landis leaves Wednesday on a two months' leave in the East. Mrs. Russell Hand underwent

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have been engaged in warfare for nearly a year and the question of supremacy is still undecided, but the supremacy of POWER'S CAMERAGRAPH NO. 6A, the perfect motion picture projecting machine, has never been questioned, and it has been recognized as the RULING POWER of the projection world for years.

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a slight operation at the Calumet Hospital, but is back again at her home and is rapidly recovering.

During the target season just completed 1st Sergt. H. H. Reeves, of Company H, 18th Infantry, made the remarkable record of nineteen points above expert, his total being 272 out of a possible 300. This was better than anyone present had ever seen on the Government range. The regiment now has 72 experts, 161 sharpshooters, 419 marksmen, 137 first classmen and 49 second classmen. This is thought to be the highest record in the Army for this season.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., June 26, 1915.

Admiral Cowles and his staff arrived Tuesday on the Pascuaqua to inspect the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay. Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu gave a delightful "rabbit" party after the hop Friday evening in honor of their house guest, Mrs. W. O. Johnson. Present: Major and Mrs. Mark Brooke, Major F. K. Ferguson and Mrs. W. O. Johnson. Major J. C. Johnson, I.G., while inspecting constructing quartermaster papers was the guest of Capt. C. E. Wheatley. Lieut. Wilbur Blain, S.C., is stopping with Capt. F. N. Cooke while inspecting Signal Corps installation. Lieutenant Blain was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Burdin and attended the hop Friday.

On June 13 all members of the class of 1905 stationed near here assembled with Lieut. N. Horowitz for dinner and a celebration of the tenth anniversary of graduation from the U.S.M.A. After dinner the participants attended the hop at the Scout garrison. Enjoying the affair were Lieut. and Mrs. Horowitz, Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Burdin, Lieut. W. C. Miller and Lieut. R. D. Bates. Lieut. W. C. Miller, 8th Inf., is visiting friends on the island for a few days. Mrs. Hampton, of Los Baños, has returned home after a short visit with Mrs. C. L. Phillips.

Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. O. L. Spiller, C.A.C. The officers of Topside held their final clay pigeon shoot June 19. The Musical Club meets every Friday at the home of Mrs. Horfarr, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Munroe left Monday for Manila. Captain Munroe detailed to the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary had dinner Tuesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Munroe and for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Marietta. The Friday hop was largely attended. Capt. and Mrs. Cade had a house guest for that night Miss Rose, of Fort McKinley; Capt. and Mrs. Cade entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Rose, Lieutenant Beach, 13th Inf., Lieutenant Morningstar, D.S., and Miss Locke. Miss Marian Johnson is spending the week as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. V. Cramer. Mrs. C. J. Bailey entertained at bridge Tuesday complimentary to Mrs. J. E. Munroe.

Gen. and Mrs. Bailey have as house guest Mr. Microwitch, the Russian pianist. Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu entertained Friday in honor of Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Major and Mrs. C. O. Sherrill, Major and Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn, Major F. K. Ferguson and Capt. E. Canfield. Capt. and Mrs. Cade gave a dinner Saturday for Miss Locke, Miss Curtis, Lieutenant Morningstar, Langham and Cole. Capt. and Mrs. Gillen, 8th Inf., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Junnius Pierce for the week-end.

Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq had dinner Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Peak and for Miss Bassett, Miss Curtis, Major and Mrs. Ashburn, Lieutenants Sullivan and McCaughay. Mrs. Paul Gibson is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson. Col. and Mrs. Phillips returned Sunday after a stay with Major and Mrs. Hampton at Los Baños. Mrs. Crain, Infantry garrison, gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Williams, of Batangas.

Major and Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn entertained sixteen guests at a dinner party Sunday for their house guests, Capt. and Mrs. Peak, the occasion being the ninth anniversary of the wedding of their guests.

Two of the submarines stationed at Cavite paid us a visit Saturday and were objects of curiosity for a large number of enlisted men of the garrison, as well as for a few officers.

Four exciting baseball games have just been completed, with honors just about even. The Artillery team versus the Olongapo Naval Station and the Artillery team versus the Scout garrison team. Scores, 9 to 6, in favor of Olongapo, and 2 to 1, in favor of the Artillery; second series, 9 to 7, in favor of the Scouts, and 5 to 4, in favor of the Artillery.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Seaford Barracks, H.T., July 23, 1915.

The long anticipated dance given by the members of the firm of Bishop and Company, July 20, was a most delightful event. The 25th Infantry club rooms were artistically decorated with flowers and ferns and lighted with long lines of swinging lanterns. The 25th Infantry band played bewitching music. Lieut. Robert P. Harbold introduced the guests to the hosts—Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. Kenney, Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Bottomley, Mr. John Macaulay and Mr. Greig. Over 500 guests, members of the garrison and friends from Honolulu, enjoyed the hospitality of Bishop and Company. Preceding the dance Mr. John Macaulay and Mr. Greig were supper hosts at Castner for forty guests.

Miss Mary Marshall, of Salt Lake City, spending the summer in Honolulu, was guest of honor at the hop-supper given by Capt. and Mrs. Roger O. Mason on Wednesday. Invited to meet Miss Marshall were the Misses Carrie and Esther McAndrews, Richardson and Halloran, Lieutenant Lyman and Miss Richardson. Mrs. Thomas R. Harker received the guests at the club at the last meeting of the post bridge club. There were four tables and Capt. Charles S. Lincoln won the prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McAndrews entertained at supper Sunday and later motored out to the Moana. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, Miss Halloran, Captains Mudd and Creighton, of Schofield Barracks, and Lieutenants Jones, Halloran, Lyman, Miss Webb, of Washington, D.C., has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cochran for the past week. A jolly dinner party of eight from Shafter, at Heinie's Tavern on Thursday, included Miss Halloran, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Miss Catherine Lenihan, Miss Gertrude Malone and Lieutenants Silvester, Lyman and Dr. Deiber. Mrs. Paul B. Malone entertained at supper Sunday in honor of her daughter, Gertrude Malone. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Misses Rosenbaum, Harker, Lenihan, Halloran, Webb and Lieutenants Silvester, Polhemus, Camp, Parker, Cochran and Manchester and Lieutenants Lyman and Silvester.

Mrs. Eleutherios Cook entertained four tables at bridge on Friday; first prize was won by Mrs. Joseph McAndrews. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson on Sunday gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Lieuts. and Mesdames Manchester, Crystal, Barker, Presto, Lieutenant Lyman and Miss Richardson.

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The only accident that marred the field training of the 2d Infantry this year occurred July 19 at ten o'clock, when Private Frank Madigan, of Co. E, slipped and fell a distance of about 100 feet near the top of the Koolau range. He suffered a broken thigh and collar bone, several bruises about the head and body and possible internal injuries. Co. E, under Captain Cochran, was on reconnaissance work on the ridge leading up to Mount Puu-o-Kona and had a patrol, of which

Madigan was a member, up the valley east of the ridge to ex-

The Military Rain Coat

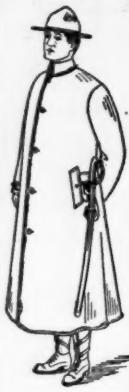
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plore for water. Madigan and his party attempted to climb at the head of the valley to the top of the main ridge, and when about half way up Madigan caught hold of a loose rock, which gave away, causing him to fall over the cliff. In the meantime Private Apotheker, another member of the patrol, reached a position where he could climb neither up nor down, and when the rest of the company came to his rescue they found Madigan. A message was sent back to camp for the ambulance, with Captain McKellar, surgeon, and several hundred feet of rope. Madigan was sent in the exchange auto truck to the Department Hospital, where he is now convalescing.

The 1st Battalion, under command of Capt. Robert McCleave, left this morning on their annual practice march and maneuvers, in camp for about two weeks in the vicinity of Koko Head. The 3d Battalion completed its record pistol target practice on the Shafter range Thursday. Color Sergeant Clarkson made the highest score and will shoot the expert course during the week.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1578.)

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except G-3, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At Bridgeport, Conn. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Tallahassee, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Newport, R.I.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Newport, R.I.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohane. At Newport, R.I.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Miller. At Newport, R.I.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Bennett.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commanding.

Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The tentative itinerary of the Practice Squadron (Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio) is as follows: Leave San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13; arrive Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15; leave Los Angeles Aug. 17; arrive Panama Aug. 29; leave Colon Aug. 31; arrive Guantanamo Sept. 3; leave Guantanamo Sept. 4; arrive Annapolis Sept. 9. The above dates are subject to possible change. The mail address of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron after leaving Annapolis will be: "U.S.S. (as the case may be), U.S. Naval Academy Practice Squadron, Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." until Aug. 12, after which it will be "Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y." until Sept. 10, when the squadron disbands.

MISSOURI battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At San Francisco, Cal.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At San Francisco, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary. The Illinois is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. Arrived at San Jose de Guatemala Aug. 9.

ATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. Sailed Aug. 6 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. Sailed Aug. 8 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Alexander Sharp. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Walter E. Brown. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jenson, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At Port Angeles, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WILMINGTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur C. Kail. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Address there.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur C. Kail. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Address there.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Address there.

ASIACTIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Jewell. At Chefoo, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Chefoo, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Gage. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

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QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Miles P. Rebo, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I. A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. At Manila, P.I.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I.

B-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Pickering. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-8 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. At Manila, P.I.

<h3

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NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offsey. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. David F. Sellers. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 32(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knau. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Robert A. White. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bt. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaiah F. Shurtliff, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Neil E. Nichols. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bt. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bt. Thomas Macklin. On coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Chief Bt. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bt. Walter J. Wortman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

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NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. On her annual cruise.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. On her annual cruise. The remainder of her itinerary is as follows: Leave Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, arrive at New York, N.Y., Aug. 13; leave New York Aug. 23, arrive Newport, R.I., Aug. 30; leave Newport Sept. 6, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 15; leave Bar Harbor Sept. 22, arrive Portland, Me., Sept. 23; leave Portland Sept. 29, arrive Boston Oct. 1. Total mileage, 6,500. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. While in the West Indies mail will probably only be received at San Juan, Colon and Havana.

*Cruising in neighboring waters en route.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

THE PHILADELPHIA is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. John M. Poyer, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bt. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. Sailed Aug. 2 from Hong Kong, China, for Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Bt. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk. De Long, Charleston.

Bailey, Norfolk. Dahlgren, Charleston.

Barney, Washington, D.C. Morris, Newport.

Biddle, Philadelphia. Thornton, Charleston.

Blakely, Newport. Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston. Iroquois, Mare Island.

Active, Mare Island. Iwana, Boston.

Alice, Norfolk. Massasoit, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Modoc, Philadelphia.

Arapaho, Mare Island. Mohave, Puget Sound.

Choctaw, Washington. Mohawk, Norfolk.

Cerberus, Norfolk. Narkeets, New York.

Pawnee, New York. Wahneta, Norfolk.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Wahan, Charleston (repairing).

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Pontiac, New York.

Pertucket, New York. Powhatan, New York.

Tequimash, Washington. Rapido, Cavite.

Tillamook, Mare Island. Rocket, Norfolk.

Traffic, New York. Samoset, Philadelphia.

Transfer, New York. Seabrook, Charleston, S.C.

Triton, Washington. Sieux, Boston.

Undilla, Mare Island. Sotomo, Puget Sound.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Standish, Annapolis.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Buffalo, Mare Island. Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Concord, Seattle, Wash. Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Constellation, Newport. Olympia, Charleston.

Constitution, Boston. Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.

Duncan, Boston, Mass. Relief, Olongapo.

General Alava, Cavite. Rainpanga, Mare Island, Cal.

Indiana, Philadelphia. Sterling, Charleston, S.C.

Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal. Terror, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Aileen, Providence, R.I. Granite State, New York city.

Boston, Portland, Ore. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dorotha, Cleveland, Ohio. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Elfrida, Washington, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk).

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Footie, Washington, N.C. Sandoevo, Rochester, N.Y.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Somers, Quincy, Ill.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash. Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Farragut, San Pedro, Cal. Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

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Lient. Col. William G. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr.'s Office, New York, N.Y. (temporarily absent with 1st Brigade, Port-au-Prince, Hayti).

Lient. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and I., Asst. Adj't. and Insp'r.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Marine Corps, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Col. L. W. T. Waller commanding; 3d Co., attached to Brig. Hqrs.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole commanding.

4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McElvay; 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.

M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Capt. William H. Parker.

M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay. (temporarily at Port au Prince, Hayti).

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indiana Head, Md., 2d Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 80th, 88d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 2d Lieut. Harry Schmidt.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, Jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.

N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

M. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirshinger.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.

M.C.R.R., Wakefield, Mass. (temp.), 10th Co., 2d Regt., Capt. Thomas C. Turner.

M.C.R.R., Wintrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Fegan.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.

M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeht.

M. Det., U.S.S. Colorado, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.

M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.

M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Edward H. Conger.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.

M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.

M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller.

M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Sinclair.

M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.

M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vuite.

M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, Capt. Clayton B. Vogel.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.

M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.

M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Murray.

M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.

M. Det., U.S.S. Southw. N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.

M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.

M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.

M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, 1st Lieut. William D. Smith.

M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

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M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

THE WHISTLE TEST.

A Parisian journal tells a little story of a young Parisian, who in civil life has long worn a monocle in his left eye and had continued the habit as an officer. He had been wounded, was cured, and asked to be returned to the front. He was to be examined, and concealed the monocle, thinking he might be charged with myopia in one eye. When the chief surgeon examined him, after looking well over his face, he said sharply, "Whistle!"

The soldier whistled like a blackbird.

"This is curious," said the surgeon, and, calling a young assistant, he said again to the soldier, "Whistle!" He whistled again. "That is curious," said the young assistant.

Another surgeon entered and the patient was called upon for the third time to whistle.

"Ah," said this surgeon, "this is curious!"

"But," expostulated the soldier, "I don't see why there is so much of this. I'm not to serve as a locomotive."

"It is all right," said the chief surgeon. "You may return to the front."

When the soldier arrived at his regiment, he gave to the regimental surgeon the note that had been given him by the examiner. This surgeon said in his turn, "Will you please whistle?" He whistled. "This is curious," said the surgeon.

It seems that when a man wears a monocle, it gives to the face the appearance of facial paralysis. The facial paralytic cannot whistle.—Chicago Journal.

JOFFRE AND NAPOLEON.

A saying of General Joffre's which has never yet been given to the publicity it deserves comes from a correspondent who vouches for its accuracy. It illustrates charmingly the modesty of the man who has saved France. The General was explaining to a favored American visitor the position of the French army intrenchments on the plain beneath the hill where they stood, and he traced the course of the German lines beyond.

"It's a big job," said the visitor. "But I guess even Napoleon, if he had had all your troops to fight with here, would have had to dig himself in just the same."

"Ah!" said Joffre, slowly, stroking his chin, "Napoleon! No, I think Napoleon would have thought of something!"—Manchester Guardian.

The recently issued directory of Honolulu for 1915 brings to light the shortest name. It is that of a Hawaiian, as follows: "I, fisherman, Waianae." The directory makers estimated that Honolulu's population has increased to 67,010. The population of the Island of Oahu, on which is located the capital city of Honolulu, exclusive of Army and Navy, is placed at 95,164, and the population of the territory is estimated at 215,675. The Army and Navy forces in Hawaii come to about 9,000, divided as follows: Three regiments of Infantry, one regiment of Cavalry, one regiment of Field Artillery, nine companies of Coast Artillery, one company of Engineers, one detachment of Signal Corps, and a large number attached to the Quartermaster Corps.

In an article on the development of weapons of offense the Edison Monthly recalls that the first form of pistol, known as the hackbut, originated in Pistola, Etruria, in 1540, and it immediately supplanted the arquebus in the cavalry. One of the first pistol demonstrations to cause an impression among the warriors of Europe was at Reuley, in 1544, when a troop of German cavalry faced the French. The cavalry came on to the field twenty deep, and when the men arrived within a few yards of the French troops they halted. Pistols were drawn and a fusilade was fired by the first rank. The men then turned right and left and retired to the rear to reload, while the second line advanced and fired. This piece of German strategy completely routed the French, who were unable to find time to reload their arquebuses.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Company, organized for the purpose of reducing the cost of living of the men in the Services, is accomplishing its purpose admirably, judging from the rapidity with which its business is increasing. July of this year is more than 100 per cent. better than July of last year, and the first nine days of August have exceeded all expectations. During May and June the company showed a net profit and increased its business 72 per cent. over corresponding months of the previous year.

Funny things do happen when oral messages are passed along the line from man to man. One of which I heard yesterday, for instance. The message sent was, "Barbed wire entanglements, send reinforcements." The message when it reached the last man was, "Battalion retiring, send three and fourpence."—London Mirror.

Modesty is an engaging quality in a young man, and the War Office is said to have appreciated the letter of a youth with no military experience whatever who, in applying for a commission, stated that he would be quite willing to start as a lieutenant.—Punch.



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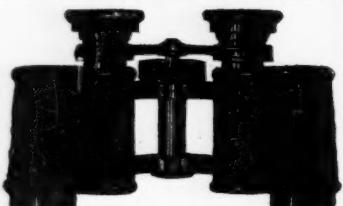
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